The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3334. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ADVICES TO MAY 18.

Gen. Butler Ruling the Rebels with a Firm Hand.

Interesting and Important General Orders.

The Circulation of Confederate Notes Prohibited.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Six Rebels Condemned to be Shot for Breaking their Parole.

An Explanation of Gen. Butler's Order About the Treatment of Women.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY COURTS.

COTTON AND PROVISIONS ARRIVING.

We are indebted to Purser HUERTAS, of the steam transport *Matanzas*, which arrived at this port yesterday, for New-Orleans papers to the 18th.

A lengthy communication from JACOB BARKER had been published, arguing against the destruction of cotton, &c. He also says: "If our brave soldiers do not win for us a satisfactory peace, we must fall back on the ballot-box," and suggests an amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow the people to vote directly for President.

An order from Provost-Marshal FRENCH says all coffee-houses, bar-rooms, hotels, gaming establishments and billiard saloons must procure licenses immediately, under penalty of confiscation.

An order from Gen. BUTLER says the circulation of Confederate notes and bills must cease on the 27th of May. All sales or transfers of property on and after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills, will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States—one-fourth to go to the informer.

Another order suppresses the *Bee* for a covert article in favor of the cotton burning mob.

The *Crescent* is also suppressed.

The office of the *Delta* has been taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question in violation of Gen. BUTLER's proclamation of May 1. Its business is to be conducted by the United States authorities.

Gen. BUTLER had forbidden the observance of JEFF DAVIS' fast day.

He had also issued the order concerning the women who insult soldiers, (already reported *via* Corinth.)

A municipal regulation of the City of New-Orleans punishes with imprisonment in the Calaboose any women of the town found in the streets after nightfall, or who may converse from the windows of their houses with persons outside. This is doubtless the punishment accorded to women who may insult our soldiers under the proclamation.

Six persons had been condemned to be shot by the Military Commission, for violation of their parole given at Fort Jackson, in organizing a military company for service in the rebel army. Gen. BUTLER approved the sentence. Their names are Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley.

Several hundred bales of cotton had arrived from Plaquemine, and considerable amount of provisions from Red River.

Strict health regulations have been established at Quarantine.

THOMAS U. LASTER was announced as the Union candidate for Recorder in the Fourth District.

VICTOR WILTZ was announced as a candidate for Mayor, irrespective of party.

The prize steamers *Fox*, from Havana, and *Gov. Morton*, from Sabine, had arrived.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, formerly Postmaster at Ship Island, is Postmaster of New-Orleans.

Ships *Gen. Butler*, *James Hovey*, *City of New-York*, and steamer *Mississippi*, arrived on the 12th from Ship Island, and the *Parliament* and *Wizard King* on the 15th, all with troops.

The brigs *Yankee Blade*, from New-York, and *Golden Lead*, from Philadelphia, arrived 15th. The bark *Isaac R. Davis* from Philadelphia, was below.

Adams' Express office was open. ASA S. BLAKE, agent, and their first express came in the *Matanzas*.

ORDERS OF GEN. BUTLER AND THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

REGULATIONS BY THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—1. Major J. M. BELL, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp of the Staff Division, is hereby appointed Provost-Judge of the City of New-Orleans, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. Capt. J. H. FRENCH, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General, is hereby appointed Provost-Marshal of the City of New-Orleans, and Capt. S. K. STAFFORD, Aid-de-Camp, Deputy Provost-Marshal. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General, Chief of Staff.

Under the foregoing order the undersigned this day assumes the position of Provost-Marshal, for the purpose of carrying out such of the provisions of the proclamation of the General Commanding within this Department as were not left to Municipal action; and insuring life, property and tranquility to all peaceably-disposed citizens. He informs the public that, until further notice, his office will be in the United States Custom-House on Canal-street.

Particularly does he call attention to the prohibition against assemblages of persons in the streets; the sale of liquor to the soldiers; the necessity for a license upon the part of keepers of public houses, coffee-houses and drinking-saloons; to the posting of placards about the streets, giving information concerning the action or movements of rebel troops, and the publishing in the newspapers of notices or resolutions laudatory of the enemies of the United States.

The soldiers of this command are subject, upon the part of some low-minded person, to insult. This must stop. Repetition will lead to instant arrest and punishment.

In the performance of his duties the undersigned will in no degree trench upon the regularly established police of the city, but will confine himself simply to the performance of such acts as were to be assumed by the military authorities of the United States; and in such action he hopes to meet with the ready cooperation of all who have the welfare of the city at heart. JONAS H. FRENCH,
Aid-de-Camp and Provost-Marshal, New-Orleans.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.—The Commanding General of the Department having been informed that rebellious, lying and desperate men have represented, and are now representing, to the honest planters and the good people of the State of Louisiana, that the United States Government by its forces have come here to confiscate and destroy their crops of cotton and sugar: It is hereby ordered to be made known, by publication in all the newspapers of this city, that all cargoes of cotton and sugar shall receive the safe conduct of the forces of the United States, and the boats bringing them from beyond the lines of the United States forces may be allowed to return in safety after a reasonable delay, if their owners shall so desire. Provided they bring no passengers, except the owners and managers of said boats, and of the property so conveyed, and no other merchandise except provisions, of which such boats are requested to bring a full supply for the benefit of the suffering poor of the city. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEORGE C. STRONG, A. A. G.

THE SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city Government, and ordered every method of furnishing food to the people of New-Orleans that that Government desired. No relief by those officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, the leaders of the rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their suffering fellow-citizens at home, they have caused or suffered provisions to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette-square, their home of affluence, was made the deposit of stores and munitions of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Striking hands with the vile, the gambler, the idler and the ruffian, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and raised the price of that which is left, by discrediting the very currency they had furnished while they eloped with the specie; as well as that stolen from the United States, as the Banks, the property of the good people of New-Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation; fugitives from justice many of them, and others, their associates, staying because too puerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the clement Government of the United States.

They have betrayed their country.

They have been false to every trust.

They have shown themselves incapable of defending the State they have seized upon, although they have forced every poor man's child into their service as soldiers for that purpose, while they made their sons and nephews officers.

They cannot protect those they have ruined, but have left them to the mercies and assassinations of a chronic mob.

They will not feed those whom they are starving.

Mostly without property themselves, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and old age hopeless.

Men of Louisiana, workingmen, property holders, merchants and citizens of the United States, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourselves to be made the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property owners, a whisky drinking mob, and starving citizens, with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, punish the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last.

Ready only for what we had not prepared ourselves to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the Commanding General it shall be done.

He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of those stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at Camp Moore and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Capt. JOHN CLARK, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and will give public notice of the place and manner of distribution, which will be arranged, as far as possible, so that the unworthy and dissolute will not share its benefits.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Custom-house, New-Orleans, May 10, 1862.

In compliance with the above order of the Commanding General, the Commissary announces that his office, in the Custom-house, will be open on Monday, and from day to day thereafter, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., for the purpose of examining the claims of those who present themselves for assistance. Applicants for aid should bring such credentials from gentlemen in their respective districts as shall guard against deception. The indorsement of a clergyman, a physician, or any gentleman known or knowing, will be sufficient.

On Monday two hundred tierces of beef will be distributed. JOHN CLARK,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

JEFF. DAVIS' DAY OF FASTING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.—It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that Friday next is proposed to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, in obedience to some supposed proclamation of one JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the several churches of this city, it is ordered that no such observance be had.

"Churches and religious houses are to be kept open, as in times of profound peace," but no religious exercises are to be had upon the supposed authority above mentioned.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New-Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 29.—1. It is hereby ordered that neither the city of New-Orleans, nor the Banks thereof, exchange their notes, bills, or obligations, for Confederate notes, bills or bonds, nor issue any bill, note or obligation payable in Confederate notes.

2. On the 27th day of May inst., all circulation of or trade in Confederate notes and bills will cease within this Department; and all sales or transfers of property made on or after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills, directly or indirectly, will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States—one-fourth thereof to go to the informer.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

SUPPRESSING THE NEWSPAPERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 37.—It appearing that the New-Orleans *Crescent*, a newspaper published in this city, is owned and edited by J. O. NIXON, a rebel, now in arms against the Government of the United States, the Commanding General of this Department orders that the publication of this paper be suppressed, and that no publication, by pamphlet, handbill or otherwise, in any form, whatever, shall be made from said office after the promulgation of this order.

By command of MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 16, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 39.—1 The New-Orleans *Bee* newspaper having published an elaborate, though covert, argument in favor of the cotton-burning mob, is hereby suppressed. No publication of any description will issue from that office until further orders.

II. The New-Orleans *Delta* newspaper having, in an article of to-day's issue, discussed the cotton question in a manner which violates the terms of the Proclamation of 1st of May instant, from these Headquarters, the office of that paper will be taken possession of, and its business conducted under direction of the United States authorities.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

LICENSES.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, May 17, 1862.

The keepers of all coffee-houses, bar-rooms, hotels, gaming establishments and billiard saloons are hereby notified that, in accordance with the proclamation of the Major-General Commanding the Department, they must immediately procure licenses. Any failure to comply with such instructions will be followed by the immediate closing of the establishment and the confiscation of the property of the offender.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal, New-Orleans.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1862.

In order to allay the hopes of the bad and the fears of the good and timid, the Commanding General gives notice that the strictest health regulations have been established since the capture of the forts at the Quarantine Grounds against the importation of all epidemics. By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MILITARY COURTS.

From the True Delta, May 16.

The following cases were disposed of by the United States Military Commission on Wednesday, 14th inst.:

GEO. POSEY, for an attack on a United States soldier with murderous intent, was, after the hearing of evidence, sentenced by the Court to be confined in Fort Jackson, La., for the period of twenty-one years, at hard labor, with a ball and chain attached to him.

In the case of A. B. BACON, charged with libelling the United States Government in his paper, called the *Algerine Newsboy*, the Court adjudged that the paper called the *Algerine Newsboy* be suppressed, and the property connected therewith be confiscated to the United States, and that the said BACON give bonds in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace for one year, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. If these requirements are not complied with in five days, then one year's confinement in Fort Jackson, La.

GEO. READ, for murder and extorting money from loyal citizens, was ordered to be sent to Fort Jackson to await his trial.

All the above sentences have been approved by Major-Gen. BUTLER, commanding the department of the Gulf.

PROVOST COURT, May 16.—RICHARD HENNESSY, Co. H, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, for drunkenness and leaving his quarters, forfeited two months' pay.

CHARLES FITZSIMONS, for stealing a watch and pistol from an officer, was sentenced to three years hard labor at Fort Jackson.

A number of other cases were examined by the Provost-Judge, Major BELL, (a son-in-law of the late RUFUS CHOATE) and dismissed. It should be noticed that this Court only tries cases where the United States Government or its troops are involved.

The following cases were disposed of in the Provost Court yesterday:

JACOB RUMPF, arrested as a spy, rebel officer—recruiting soldiers. Was discharged on his taking the oath of allegiance.

On the 12th inst., WM. BENZIC, *alias* Bill Tell, for threatening to mob and burn the house of WM. MEADOWS and take his life, because he had rented his building to the United States troops, was sentenced to be confined, at hard labor, in charge of the guard at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, wearing a ball not less than twelve pounds weight, attached to his leg by a chain not less than four feet long, *during the term of his natural life.* Which sentence has been approved by Gen. BUTLER.

In the Provost Court, on May 17, Major JOSEPH M. BELL, Provost Judge, fined S. N. MOODY $100 for not opening his store in obedience to the proclamation of the commanding officer, and sentenced the usual number of intoxicated soldiers.

THOMAS HEATHERTON, charged with inciting a mob on the arrival of the United States naval officers while on their way to the Mayor's Office, resulting in the knocking down and severely beating of PETER DIRKERT, was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $300, and give bonds in the sum of $10,000 to keep the peace for one year toward all men, and especially toward PETER DIRKERT.

A LETTER FOUND ON A SPY.

The *Delta* and *Picayune* each publish the following letter, with the accompanying brief introductory note addressed to the respective papers:

The *Delta* will publish this letter, taken from the body of a spy— H. H. ZACHARIE.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1862.

DEAR ELLEN: Knowing you would be anxious to hear as to my whereabouts, and how I was coming on, I have determined to write this, and trust to the kindness of GIFFEN SMEDES as to its reaching you. I called upon them, to-day, and I was told, if they could, they would send it the first opportunity.

The day after I reached the city I called on Mrs. GRACEY, and learned from her the trouble you had in getting away; but I was glad to hear you had succeeded at last, and I trust you got through your journey without difficulty.

How and what shall I say as to the events that have happened since I saw you last? You were here during the most momentous time—that is, when the city was threatened with bombardment—and of course need no news from me on that point; but I can tell you, thanks to the talents of P. SOULE, we have been granted more privileges than we expected. The Mayor is allowed to carry on the city affairs as usual, and the Yankees are to be kept out of the city limits; though, to tell the truth, I believe they will be more rejoiced than ourselves when they leave, as they must have learned by this that they are really in an enemy's country, as they have been made to feel it in every way. The way they are snubbed on every side is awful. Let me give an instance: Last Sunday two officers marched into Dr. Palmer's Church, and coolly seated themselves in a pew where a lady was sitting; but as soon as they had settled themselves, she stood up, and, drawing her dress close to her, she left the pew to themselves and their reflections. Well done, was it not?

I have been some days in the city, the regiment having been disbanded at Camp Moore a week after we left the city, by order of Gen. LOVELL, he giving us back to State service.

The city is full of rumors of all kinds, denied today and confirmed to-morrow, so that it is impossible to credit anything. We are told the Confederate flag floats over the Capitol at Washington, and that BEAUREGARD has whipped BUELL at Monterey. And so we go.

I forgot to mention that GRACEY had not got back, but as the boats can come to the city, I look for him daily.

How is NED coming on? I suppose he enjoys himself with the boys. Tell him I hope he will do everything as you tell him, as that is the way he can please me most.

Give my regard to JOE. Tell her I send this to her care, and do not forget me to Mrs. CADE and your pupils.

I shall not write again till I hear from you, as it is impossible in these exciting times to calculate from one day to another; but believe me I shall avail myself of the first chance of doing so. Till then,

Believe me always, BRO. JOHN.

P. S.—I have written this in the library, for the privilege of which I am indebted to the gentlemanly librarian, Mr. KERR, who begs to be remembered to you and JOE. BRO. JOHN.

MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The *Delta*, of May 2, has these paragraphs:

"Several United States vessels arrived last evening, crowded with troops. Among them we recognized the *Empire City*, formerly running between this port and New-York, and the *Mississippi*, of Boston.

About 6 o'clock three regiments disembarked, and marching down the levee to Poydras-street, thence to St. Charles, and along Canal, were in part quartered in the Custom-house. The remainder returned in the direction of their vessels. We are not aware that any demonstration was made by the populace during the march of these regiments. There are probably from 5,000 to 6,000 United States soldiers now in the city, and more are expected.

A regiment of soldiers this morning took up their line of march, apparently toward the Jackson Railroad station. The crowd that followed them was much larger than any we have yet seen upon the streets upon any similar occasion. We think that this idle curiosity displayed by our citizens has had sufficient vent, and it is high time that orderly people were betaking themselves to indoor amusements. If they have nothing to do, let them stay at home, avoid the sun, and preserve their health."

The *True Delta*, of May 13, says:

"The transport ships *Gen. Butler*, from Boston, and the *Jas. Hovy*, from New-York, *via* Ship Island, the *City of New-York* and the steamer *Mississippi*, and a brig from Ship Island arrived yesterday with more Federal troops. The transport steamer *Diana* is reported from the parish of St. Charles, with four hundred bales of cotton."

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

From the New-Orleans Bee, May 13.

Gen. BUTLER publishes in the Sunday papers a lengthy notice, the main object of which is to announce his intention to distribute among the poor and destitute of our city a quantity of beef and sugar captured by the United State forces. The work will be commenced this day at the Custom-house, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., where all applicants for aid will be entitled to a share of the provisions. In the official notice it is intimated that the poor of New-Orleans have been wholly neglected by the "rebels."

We have only to call Gen. BUTLER's attention to the fact that since the month of August there has been in regular operation in this city a "free market," supplied exclusively from voluntary contributions, and which is still in existence. Twice a week, between 1,700 and 1,900 persons have had their baskets filled with meat, vegetables, and other articles of food. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 individuals are thus nurtured through the liberality of the city and country.

THE BENEVOLENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 13.

In addition to the above, the *Bee* might have called attention to other facts—that in the absence of a large adult population, ample arrangements had been made by the City Council to support the families of all such who were destitute—that for this purpose millions of dollars have been subscribed by our people during the last twelve months—*that twenty-four hundred orphan* children are now supported in the orphan asylums of this city—that the indigent sick are all admissible to the Charity Hospital, the most extensive institution of the kind in the United States—and, finally, that there is not a community in the world where a more liberal, generous and charitable feeling pervades all classes than that of New-Orleans. The present suffering in the city is due to two causes; first, the blockade, or non-intercourse with the country, from which all our provisions have heretofore been drawn, and secondly, the derangement of our currency, the United States commander having, in his proclamation, warned the people of the danger of receiving the only currency in circulation, or rather the basis of the only currency in circulation.

New-Orleans, unlike other large cities, has no suburbs. It is compelled to rely upon remote sections of the country for its daily food. In times of the greatest prosperity a week's interruption of intercourse with the interior would produce a distress similar to that which now exists. We are here in a position like that in which New-England would be placed, if her intercourse with the Middle and Western States was suddenly stopped. With all her wealth, her vast quantity of manufactured goods, her people would be sorely puzzled to obtain the chief articles of subsistence.

At this period of the year, there are usually a hundred huge steamboats constantly arriving and departing from our wharves, which bear every article of the enormous production of the Valley of the Mississippi. Now their places are occupied by ships-of-war and transports for troops. Not a boat has arrived from the interior during the eight days the United States troops have occupied the city. Under these circumstances, it is remarkable that the people hold up as well as they do—that there is not more suffering and distress than really prevail.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE.

The following notice appears in the papers of May 14:

The Committee of Subsistence, appointed by the Common Council, have the pleasure of announcing to the good people of New-Orleans,

That a boat load of 1,850 bbls. of flour has been received from Mobile, (part of about 9,500 bbls., purchased in Virginia and Alabama,) which will be furnished to bakers to be exclusively used in making bread for sale at the assize rates fixed by the Mayor.

That a contract for 15,000 head of cattle was made on the 2d of April last, deliverable here between the 1st of May and 1st of January next.

That steamboat loads of bacon, corn, flour, wheat, etc., are hourly expected from Red River.

These several supplies, of wholesome quality and comparatively cheap, will be stored at convenient points in the city, and will be sold at cost price for Confederate, State, City and Corporation Notes.

They will be sold in small quantities at a time to butchers, bakers and family grocers, who, in retailing the same, will be required to accept payment in the same currency accepted of them by the Subsistence Committee.

Further notice will be given at an early day, of the time and places when and where the supplies can be obtained. WM. FRERET, Chairman.

THE RESULTS.

The *True Delta*, of May 15, has these paragraphs:

"Two steamboats came into port yesterday, with provisions from Red River, and others are expected soon to follow. These arrivals, with the beeves which are arriving from Texas, must bring a speedy change in the condition of our domestic market places.

The rush for Confederate beef appears to have subsided, at least we saw no crowd in front of the warehouse where it was stored, or around the Custom-house where the tickets were given out. We know not whether this was in consequence of the beef giving out, or the demand being supplied."

The *Delta* of May 16, says:

"Another steamboat arrived at our wharf yesterday, bringing a large amount of provisions—flour corn, live cattle and salt meats. There are other boats expected, and the prospects of a good supply of provisions are quite encouraging. The markets begin already to exhibit quite an improvement upon their bare, destitute aspect for some days past. The supply of fish, especially, is encouraging. If our people would determine to imitate the conduct of the most prudent and judicious of our old residents, and confine themselves chiefly to fish diet, they would not only have better health, but would soon reduce the prices of meats to more reasonable rates.

We noticed quite a good supply of fresh tropical fruit and other products of Cuba, in various places in the city, yesterday. Luscious bananas and fragrant pine-apples were quite plenty. But oh! what prices—one dollar and seventy-five cents for pine-apples, twenty-five cents for bananas, &c. There is also a supply of those convenient articles (found so useful in tropical climes for keeping water cool) called monkeys. These are jars, in which water may be kept nearly as cool as ice, by suspending them in a draught."

The *Bulletin*, of May 17, says: "We are gratified to learn that the agent of the Committee of Subsistence has succeeded in inducing the drovers and cattle-dealers at New-Iberia to transmit their live-stock to this city, if no unforeseen impediment should be presented. Up to last Monday, 700 head had been sent forward, and it was then expected that 200 would come on daily. When some arrangements are completed, which are now pending, this amount will be doubled. In fact, it is anticipated that our market will be fully stocked, and rule at low prices. At the commencement of the past week, about 1,800 head of cattle were at New-Iberia, awaiting shipment."

THE FREE MARKET.

The *True Delta*, of May 9, says:

"This forenoon we visited this institution, which has done so much for those for whose benefit it was established, to see the Committee's plan of operation. The perfect system that has been adapted for its government at once enlightened us how it was that the Committee managed to supply so large a number of families in so short a time. This morning at 6¾ o'clock, thirteen hundred and thirteen families had been supplied. The total number supplied up to 11 o'clock was seventeen hundred and forty-three. The following is the quality of articles issued: There were 1,743 families supplied at the Free Market for the week ending the 6th inst., as follows: 227 bushels corn meal, 13 barrels sugar, 13 barrels molasses, 5 barrels mackerel, 1 box codfish, 800 cabbages, 2 sacks carrots, 900 bunches leeks, 40 bushels peas, 19 barrels mess beef, 2 barrels vinegar, 1 barrel salmon."

The *Picayune* of May 18 remarks:

"One thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight families were supplied at the Free Market yesterday with the following provisions:

Ten bullocks, 238 bushels corn meal, 13 bbls. rice, 2,200 loaves of bread, 13 bbls. molasses, 2 bbls. mackerel, 1 box codfish, 800 cabbages, 900 bunches leeks, 1 bbl. peas, 3 sacks salt, 1 bbl. vinegar, 1,100 bunches onions."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

AN OBNOXIOUS ARTICLE.

The following article, which appeared in the *Delta*, appears to be one of those which drew down the displeasure of Gen. BUTLER. Taking as a text a paragraph from the London *Times*, regarding the widespread distress caused by the want of cotton, the editor writes:

"In the season before the last all the cotton raised at the South was hurried forward, in apprehension of the war. On the 1st of September, 1861, the amount of cotton on hand in this city was but 10,000 bales. The large supply in Europe enabled the manufacturers to keep up through the past Winter. It is true the price of the raw staple nearly doubled in value, and a corresponding addition was made to the price of the manufactured goods. Thus the capitalists were enabled to sustain themselves, just as our sugar planters make as much out of a large crop, at high prices, as from a full crop at small prices. But the consumers of sugar are not so well satisfied. They are taxed by the increased rates or compelled to reduce their consumption. So with the laborers in the cotton factories. They have received no higher wages from the increased cost of material, they have had less employment, and now it is wending rapidly to a condition when two-thirds of them will have no employment at all. The month of June has been indicated by the sagacious and intelligent as the period when the distress already beginning to manifest itself will become universal. It will be perhaps then the proper time to begin the discussion of the question whether 'Cotton is King.' When the supply of American cotton is exhausted, full justice may be done to this question. The whole world is interested in its solution. Should it be determined, as we confidently believe it will be, that this product is the real basis of the commerce and manufacturing industry of the great commercial and manufacturing nations of the world, it may open the eyes of those who have so steadily pursued and sought the annihilation of the source of this great wealth, this chief agency of modern civilization and commerce.

The Southern States are greatly interested in testing and determining this question. They can afford to dispense with the profits of one or two crops, to afford full opportunity to those who think they can do without our products, or can supply the want of them from other countries, of proving the soundness of their theories and the justice of their estimates. The grain and provisions raised during the present and the next season, will abundantly supply our whole population with the means of comfortable subsistence. As long as they can live thus comfortably on their plantations, they may well dispense with foreign luxuries, and abate those extravagances by which they greatly weakened themselves and increased the wealth and power of those who war against their institutions and interests."

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

The *Delta* of the 2d, describing the first Sunday spent under Gen. BUTLER's rule, says:

"It is true there is not the slightest intercourse between either officers and soldiers and our citizens, except of an official character. Our people submit to military rule, but with not the slightest sacrifice of their honest convictions, and with a unanimous protest against the political authority of the United States within this city and State. They are of one will, one feeling, one determination on this point. They offer no resistance to Gen. BUTLER's military authority, but they say calmly, resolutely and earnestly, it is not of their will, desire or consent, but by their coercion and subjugation that they so submit. In good faith they will observe both obligations, abstaining from every effort to insult, annoy or harass the military occupants of our city on the one hand, and on the other, preserving their independence, their conscience, and their right to determine for themselves the political institutions and authority under which they *prefer* to live. Gen. BUTLER has the power to enforce the observance of the former; God Almighty alone can control the latter obligation."

Elsewhere the *Delta* says: "Capt. FARRAGUT assured a gentleman who visited his ship on official business, that Union men were quite numerous in this city. Capt. FARRAGUT has never been ashore since his squadron anchored in our port. He may have sources of information not enjoyed by us: but so far as the most careful observation and the most thorough examination have enabled us to ascertain the fact, not a single person—not an individual man, woman or child, white or black, in the whole community—has thus far shown himself as for the Union. There has been no intercourse between the United States officers and men and our people but that of an official character."

"THE SHINPLASTER NUISANCE."

The *Delta* recommends the following remedy for what it terms the shinplaster nuisance:

"Our proposition is that by common consent the parties who have issued individual notes should form a common fund of Confederate notes—that being the kind of money in which it has been understood they were redeemable—to an amount sufficient to redeem their issues, somewhat after the plan of the Clearing-houses of the London and New-York banks. That the Committee of Safety, or a Committee of the City Council, or a Committee of citizens, in whom the community would have entire confidence, should superintend the operation of redeeming these individual notes, and of issuing instead, based upon the deposit of Confederate notes, uniform change bills of all necessary denominations as low as twenty-five cents, redeemable say in sums of five dollars, or their equivalent. We are aware there are difficulties in carrying out this plan, and objections to any plan that may be suggested, short of the specie itself, and none of the least of these difficulties is the scarcity of bank-note paper, and the impossibility of preparing a sufficient number of notes to supply the great demand that would arise for them, but 'where there is a will there is a way,' and we think the difficulties and objections alluded to may be overcome, if we set our shoulders to the wheel with that energy and determination adequate to the occasion. We trust our financiers and city fathers may find something in the scheme thus laid before them that if of no value, may induce them to devise some other and better contrivances."

TOADYING TO THE FRENCH.

From the True Delta, May 15.

Our erudite friends of the Common Council, whose epistolary deficiencies had recently to be eked out by requisitions upon the brains and manhood of an adopted citizen, seem to be great in the resolution line, as well as in the line of natural discovery. They have just found out, enterprising and brilliant discoverers that they are, that "*for* the first time in the history of this city a large fleet of the Navy of France is about to visit New-Orleans;" and this news is so overwhelmingly welcome, that they appointed five of their conjoint bodies, together with the Mayor, to tender to the strangers the freedom and hospitalities of the City of New-Orleans. In the whereas to the freedom and hospitalities tendered, our municipal magnates give as the stimulative motive of their gratitude the following:

"This Council, bearing in grateful remembrance the many ties of amity and good feeding which unite the people of this city with those of France, to whose paternal protection New-Orleans owes its foundation and early prosperity, and to whom it is especially grateful for the jealousy with which, in the cession of the State, it guaranteed all the rights of property, of person, and religious freedom of its citizens."

Now that is by no manner of means a bad declaration, coming from a Sammyite source, but especially edifying is their gratitude to France and Frenchmen for having guarantied to Louisianians "all the rights of property, of person, and religious freedom of citizens." The fact is certainly undeniable that France, in disposing of Louisiana to the United States, did guarantee with the latter everything specified; but we would now ask of what value were such guarantees considered by the Know-Nothing possessors of office in this place for the past seven years? * * * If the navy of France, in large or small proportions, honors our city with a visit, the people here, without distinction, will know how to welcome and honor the officers and men thus come among them; but it would be an insult to them to say, as a municipal body, animated by Know-Nothing principles, and no other—as the City Council here notoriously is—does, that the cordiality of their welcome is because of rights guaranteed to this people by France, and which rights never were invaded, denied or overthrown, until this treasonable fraternity, by fraud and violence, got control.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

The *Delta* makes this brief remark on Gen. BUTLER's Order, No. 28, regarding the treatment of women who shall insult soldiers:

"In giving publicity to order No. 28, from Gen. BUTLER, we have little apprehension that our readers will suspect that we do so with any other feelings but those which pervade this whole community. Such publicity may not be unproductive of good results."

The *Picayune* simply says that it regards it of sufficient interest to its French readers to warrant its translation into that language, which it accordingly does.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The *True Delta*, with a purpose which is perfectly apparent, devotes no less than three columns to a detailed history of the ravages which the yellow fever has committed in that and other cities. The *Delta*, of May 1, has this paragraph:

"A few days ago a man hailing from New-York took board with a creole family in the First District. He gave his name, but such was its peculiar euphony, or rather lack of it, that the Gallic family with whom he lodged declared their inability to pronounce it. Hence, whatever may have been his patronymic, the spelling thereof must remain a mystery to this reporter. It was remarked that his favorite diet was pork and the semi-liquid extract of cane juice; and this fact gave rise to the suspicion that he had not correctly given the latitude of his alleged residence. It was supposed, in fact, that he came from 'down East,' and his particular brevity of pantaloon, combined with other peculiarities, strengthened this opinion. He drank inordinate quantities of Mississippi water, and abhorred all other kinds, as if he labored under a suspicion that they might be tinctured with 'fat bait.'

In brief he 'sickened,' and yesterday complained of pains at the back of the neck and violent fever. Last night, when the cold norther blew up, he grew sensibly worse, and was taken with violent vomiting. The ejections from his stomach have the appearance of coffee grounds. His skin has somewhat of a saffron hue. But what all these symptoms indicate, we are not sufficiently posted to say. The patient is at this moment as ill as ever he was, and what his fate may be, we are unable to devine.

We are no alarmists, and hope our citizens may not infer from what we have said that 'Yellow Jack' has made his appearance."

THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the Delta, May 16.

Relative to a statement which appeared a few days ago in regard to 400 bales of cotton, brought to the city since it was occupied by the United States troops, by Mr. LANDRAM, we are requested by that gentleman to say that this cotton was purchased with English dividends on English account, and is to be sent to the English owners, and that Mr. LANDRAM asked Gen. BUTLER to protect it as threats had been made to burn it.

Elsewhere the same paper says:

"It is reported that a large quantity of cotton on plantation, near the river, has been burnt, and that Gov. MOORE has issued a proclamation requesting the owners of plantations remote from navigation not to destroy any more of the staple."

NATIONAL RECRUITS.

The appended announcement appears in all the New-Orleans papers:

UNITED STATES ARMY—RECRUITS! RECRUITS! RECRUITS!—A few able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the various regiments of the United States army, in this Military Department, to the maximum standard. *Pay*, $13 per month, clothing and rations, and a bounty of $100 at the end of the war. Union men! "forward, right into line, march."

Several applications having been made by persons loyal to the United States Government for leave to raise a regiment for its service, notice is hereby given that the written proposals of such persons to that end will be received at the General Recruiting Office and considered.

Office, No. 105 St. Charles-street, New-Orleans.
LOUIS A. SALOMON, Recruiting Officer.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

From the New-Orleans Bee, May 9.

Since our last publication, matters of considerable interest have occurred. On Saturday, a file of soldiers, commanded by a United States officer, repaired to the building on Canal street occupied as the Hope Insurance Company and as the Consulate of the Netherlands. The flag was floating at the time from the edifice. The Federal officer demanded the key of the the vault, but was told by Mr. COUTURIE, the Dutch Consul, that the vault was the property of the Consulate; that the key was in his possession, and would not be given up. Protestation of his consular apartments. At the conclusion of the Federal officer, Mr. COUTURIE was compelled to see the key taken from him, the vault opened, and the specie carried off. At 6¼ o'clock Mr. COUTURIE was informed that he was at liberty. The first act on receiving his freedom was to strike his flag and draw up an account of the proceedings. The money held by the Consular belonged to the banking-house of Rosenthal, Amsterdam, and had been deposited with the Consul as the property of a subject of Holland. Mr. COUTURIE himself is a Frenchman.

In the meanwhile a detachment of soldiers was stationed at the doors of the Canal Bank, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, and at the private banking-house of SAM SMITH & Co., next door to the Canal Bank. At about 3¼ o'clock P. M., a

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Large Release of National Prisoners—The Preliminary Negotiations—Triumph of Gen. Burnside's Policy—Condition of the Troops—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, May 23, 1862.

Immediately after the battle of Roanoke and the release of all the Confederate prisoners captured on that occasion, Gen. BURNSIDE followed his act of clemency by repeated letters addressed to Major-Gen. HOLMES and Brig.-Gen. RANSOM, commanding the rebel forces in this State, urging the release of an equal number of Union prisoners held by them, in conformity with the agreement made with Gen. HUGER. Their delay or failure to fulfill the agreement produced wide dissatisfaction, and excited grave doubts as to the wisdom of the policy then adopted. Confident in the strength of his position, and firm in the belief that he would ultimately accomplish the release of our men, the General pressed the recusant officers for a fulfillment of the stipulations made in Raleigh. The capture of Fort Macon, and the immediate paroling of the entire rebel garrison seems to have been the last and hottest of the coals heaped on the heads of the rebels. It afforded a fresh opportunity for the General to remind them of their unkept agreement. Conduct so frank and generous, accompanied with the expression of a wish that the citizens of Newbern who desired to do so might be permitted to return to their homes, finally brought them to terms; and the following correspondence explains the manner in which the negotiations were brought to a happy issue. The result has fully justified the wisdom of the course adopted by the commanding General. By this arrangement, about 1,000 Union men, who have been pining in the rebel prison-houses, will soon be restored to joyful companions and friends, instead of lingering out a miserable existence in this hot and unhealthy climate.

It has finally been agreed to send our men to Washington, N. C., whither Gen. BURNSIDE will dispatch steamers to receive them. They will be forwarded at the rate of some two hundred per day, until all have been delivered. This new and large invoice of patriotic men, destitute, wounded and sick, will furnish another opportunity for the exercise of that benevolence which has been so conspicuous in the good people of the City and State of New-York. The bare announcement that they are coming is all that will be needed to insure them a hearty welcome, and a godspeed to their homes.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, GOLDSBORO', May 15, 1862.

GENERAL: Since my reply to your letter of March 29, requesting of me a release of prisoners, I have been authorized by my Government to release on parole all the rank and file of the United States forces now held as prisoners of war in North Carolina.

You will oblige me by indicating the point at which you desire to receive them.

Lieut.-Col. Dr. ROSSETT, Third Regiment, North Carolina troops, will bear this communication to you lines. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, TH. H. HOLMES,

Major-General Confederate States Army, Commanding Department North Carolina.

To Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Commanding United States forces at Newbern.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, May 17, 1862.

Gen. Theodore H. Holmes, Commanding Department North Carolina, Goldsboro':

GENERAL: I was much gratified upon the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and will be glad to receive the United States prisoners now in North Carolina at Wilmington, or at any point between Wilmington and the mouth of Cape Fear River, that you may designate; or, should you prefer it, will receive them at Washington, N. C.

Upon the receipt of your answer to this I will have vessels in readiness to receive them at whatever point you may name. I shall, to-morrow, send a flag of truce, with some citizens of this place who are desirous of leaving for the country, and I hope you will deem it advisable to allow the citizens of this place now within your lines to return to their homes if they desire to do so.

I have the honor to be General, your obedient servt, A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-Gen. Com'dg Department N. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY PAMLICO, May 19, 1862.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, Commanding United States Troops Newbern, N. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of yesterday, but which I have the honor to state that your request shall at once be communicated to the General commanding our troops, and if acceded to, the parties to return to Newbern, will be speedily forwarded by flag of truce.

Permit me to state that I have no doubt that every act consistent with public safety, will be reciprocated on our part.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. RANSOM,

Brigadier-General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, GOLDSBORO', May 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst., addressed to myself. Your letter of the same date to Gen. RANSOM has also been handed me.

In accordance with your request, I beg to inform you that the United States prisoners to be released on parole, some fourteen hundred in number, will be delivered at Washington, N. C. The first detachment of about two hundred will probably reach that place on Friday next, and the remainder will follow in daily installments of the same number. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE H. HOLMES,

Major-General C. S. Army, Commanding Department North Carolina.

To Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Commanding U. S. Forces at Newbern.

Your correspondent leaves here at an early hour in the morning, to proceed to Washington for the purpose of being present at the reception and embarkation of the poor fellows who have suffered so long and nobly in the cause of their country. A full list of their names will be forwarded.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, leaves here this morning with the mails for New-York, and a number of passengers, via Fortress Monroe. C. C. LEIGH, Esq., with his daughter, who were passengers on board the *Oriental*, for Port Royal, return by her. The *Terry* has proved one of the most serviceable vessels in the Quartermaster's Department, going and returning with great regularity and speed, performing her trips without interruption by the shoals of the swash, and delivering her cargoes in excellent order. Several masters of the army gunboats who have resigned, also go home in her, having received an honorable discharge from the service.

The wrecking schooner *John S. Havins*, Capt. BENNET, went to Hatteras this morning to proceed to the steamer *Oriental*. She carried a steam pump, cables, anchors, &c., for the purpose of assisting her off. Two schooner loads of goods have been taken out of the steamer and sent to Fortress Monroe.

The first grand review of the Artillery Corps connected with the Division, took place to-day on the opposite side of the Trent. Col. LEDLIE, of the Third New-York Artillery, senior artillery officer, Commanding-Gens. RENO and FOSTER with their staffs, were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the rapidity and efficiency of their drill. The parade took place on a broad, level field, about a mile square, which was well covered by the numerous batteries and the wheeling flying squadrons. The double-quick movements, halting, placing the guns in battery, and the rapidly loading and firing of the pieces excited great admiration. The ceremonies were somewhat abruptly terminated by a thunder storm which drove the large crowd of spectators hurriedly from the ground.

Professor MAILLEFERT and Capt HAYDEN, Submarine Engineers, have just returned here from Beaufort, where they have removed sunken wrecks which obstructed the landing at the Fort Macon dock, and also blasted three vessels out of the channel way at the entrance to Cove Sound, which were placed there by the rebels as a blockade. Their report to the Commanding-General covers the performance of some two weeks, and comprehends valuable service to the Department.

In perfect keeping with the shystering conduct which has marked the career of rebellion, the ardent hope which had been excited of the resurrection of Union sentiments at Elizabeth, by some promises of the Mayor and people of that place to hold a meeting on Wednesday—have been dashed to the ground. The Union meeting wasn't held. E. S.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

MAHON CREEK, Penn., Wednesday, May 28.

W. H. BOOTH'S powder mills at Beaver Meadow, Penn., blew up this morning at 2 o'clock. Cause unknown. Loss about $7,000. No one was injured.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Gen. Beauregard's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, Miss., April 11, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 2d inst., having ascertained conclusively, from the movements of the enemy on Tennessee River, and from reliable sources of information, that his aim would be to cut off my communications in West Tennessee with the Eastern and Southern States, by operating from the Tennessee River, between Cramp's Landing and Eastport, as a base, I determined to foil his designs by concentrating all my available forces at and around Corinth.

Meanwhile having called on the Governments of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, to furnish additional troops, some of them, chiefly regiments from Louisiana, soon reached this vicinity, and with two divisions of Gen. POLK's command from Columbus, and a fine corps of troops from Mobile and Pensacola, under Maj.-Gen. BRAGG, constituted the army of the Mississippi. At the same time, Gen. JOHNSTON being at Murfreesboro', on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by railroad, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy should he attempt an advance from under his gunboats. The call on Gen. JOHNSTON was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction, and by the 1st of April our united forces were concentrated along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Bethel to Corinth, and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Iuka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive, and strike a sudden blow at the enemy in position under Gen. GRANT, on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Pittsburgh and in the direction of Savanna, before he was reinforced by the army under Gen. BUELL, then known to be advancing for that purpose by rapid marches from Nashville *via* Columbia. About the same time, Gen. JOHNSTON was advised that such an operation conformed to the expectations of the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on Gen. GRANT, it was expected he would beaten back into his transports and the river, or captured, in time to enable us to profit by the victory, and remove to the rear all the stores and munitions that would fall into his hands in such an event, before the arrival of Gen. BUELL's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to retain the position thus gained, and abandon Corinth, the strategic point of the campaign.

Want of proper officers, needful for the proper organization of divisions and brigades of an army brought thus suddenly together, and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization, delayed the movement until the night of the 2d inst., when it was heard from a reliable quarter that the junction of the enemy's armies was near at hand; it was then, at a late hour, determined that the attack should be attempted at once, incomplete and imperfect as was our preparation for such a grave and momentous adventure. Accordingly, that night at 1 o'clock A. M., the preliminary orders to the commanders of corps were issued for the movement.

On the following morning the detailed orders of movement, a copy of which is herewith marked "A," were issued, and the movement, after some delay, commenced, the troops being in admirable spirits. It was expected we should be able to reach the enemy's lines in time to attack them early on the 5th inst. The men, however, for the most part, were unused to marching; the roads narrow, and traversing a densely wooded country, became almost impassable after a severe rain-storm on the night of the 4th, which drenched the troops in bivouac; hence our forces did not reach the intersection of the roads from Pittsburgh and Hamburgh, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, until late Saturday afternoon.

It was then decided that the attack should be made on the next morning, at the earliest hour practicable, in accordance with the orders of movement—that is, in three lines of battle: the first and second extending from Owl Creek on the left to Lick Creek on the right—a distance of about three miles—supported by the third and the reserve. The first line, under Maj.-Gen. HARDEE, was constituted of his corps, augmented on his right by GLADDEN's Brigade, of Maj.-Gen. BRAGG's corps, deployed in line of battle, with their respective artillery, following immediately by the main road to Pittsburgh, and the cavalry in rear of the wings. The second line, composed of the other troop of BRAGG's corps, followed the first at a distance of five hundred yards, in the same order as the first. The army corps under Gen. POLK followed the second line, at the distance of about eight hundred yards, in lines of brigades, deployed with their batteries in rear of each brigade, moving by the Pittsburgh road, the left wing supported by cavalry; the reserve, under Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, followed closely the third line, in the same order, its right wing supported by cavalry.

These two corps constituted the reserve, and were to support the front lines of battle, and being deployed when required on the right and left of the Pittsburgh Road, or otherwise act, according to the exigencies of the battle.

At 8 A. M., on the 6th inst., a reconnoitering party of the enemy having become engaged with our advanced pickets, the commander of the forces gave orders to begin the movement and attack as determined upon, except that TRABUE's Brigade, of BRECKINRIDGE's Division, was detached and advanced to support the left of BRAGG's corps and line of battle, when menaced by the enemy, and the other two brigades were directed to advance by the road to Hamburgh, to support BRAGG's right, and at the same time, YANCEY's Regiment, of POLK's corps, was advanced by the same road to reinforce the regiment of cavalry and battery of four pieces, already thrown forward to watch and guard Grier's, Banner's, and Borland's Ford, on Lick Creek.

Thirty minutes after 5 o'clock A. M., our lines and columns were in motion, all animated evidently by a promising spirit. The front line was engaged at once, but advanced steadily, followed in due order with equal resolution and steadiness by the other lines, which were brought successively into action with rare skill, judgment and gallantry, by the several corps commanders, as the enemy made a stand, with his masses rallied for the struggle for his encampments. Like an Alpine avalanche our troops moved forward, despite the determined resistance of the enemy, until after 6 o'clock P. M., when we were in possession of all encampments between Owl and Lick Creeks, but one; nearly all of his field artillery, about thirty flags, colors, and standards, over 3,000 prisoners, including a Division Commander, Gen. PRENTISS, and several Brigade Commanders, thousands of small arms, an immense supply of subsistence, forage and munitions of war, and a large amount of means of transportation—all the substantial fruits of a complete victory—such, indeed, as rarely have followed the most successful battles; for never was an army so well provided as that of our enemy.

The remnant of his army had been driven in utter disorder to the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, under the shelter of the heavy guns of his iron-clad gunboats, and we remained undisputed masters of his well-selected, admirably-provided cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate conflict with his forces, who had been beaten from them and the contiguous covert, but only by a sustained onset of all the men we could bring into action.

Our loss was heavy, as will appear from the accompanying return, marked "B." Our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, fell mortally wounded, and died on the field at 2½ P. M., after having shown the highest qualities of the commander, and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around him, and gave resistless impulsion to his columns at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon me, though at the time I was greatly prostrated, and suffering from the prolonged sickness with which I had been afflicted since early in February. The responsibility was one which, in my physical condition, I would have gladly avoided, though cast upon me when our forces were successfully pushing the enemy back upon the Tennessee River, and though supported on the intermediate field by such corps commanders as Major-Gens. POLK, BRAGG and HARDEE, and Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, commanding the reserve.

It was after 6 o'clock P. M., as before said, when the enemy's last position was carried, and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind a commanding eminence, covering the Pittsburgh Landing, not more than half a mile distant, and under the guns of the gunboats, which opened on our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire, with shot and shell of the heaviest description. Darkness was close at hand. Officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day, through mud and water; it was, therefore, impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession, and impracticable to make any effective disposition for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the Church of Shiloh, in the enemy's encampment, with Major-Gen. BRAGG, and directed our troops to sleep on their arms, in such positions in advance and rear as corps commanders should determine, hoping from news received by a special dispatch that delays had been encountered by Gen. BUELL in his march from Columbia, and that his main forces, therefore, could not reach the field of battle in time to save Gen. GRANT's shattered, fugitive forces from capture or destruction on the following day.

During the night, the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomfort and harassed condition of the men; the enemy, moreover, had broken their rest by a discharge, at measured intervals, of heavy shells thrown from the gunboats; therefore, on the following morning, the troops under my command were not in condition to cope with an equal force of fresh troops, armed and equipped like our adversary, in the immediate possession of his depôts, and sheltered by such an auxiliary as the enemy's gunboats.

About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, however, a hot fire of musketry and artillery, opened from the enemy's quarter on our advanced line, assured me of the junction of his forces, and soon the battle raged with a fury which satisfied me I was attacked by a largely superior force. But from the onset, our troops, notwithstanding their fatigue and losses from the battle of the day before, exhibited the most cheering, veteran-like steadiness. On the right and centre, the enemy was repulsed in every attempt he made with his heavy column in that quarter of the field; on the left, however, and nearest to the point of arrival of his reinforcements, he drove forward line after line of his fresh troops, which were met with a resolution and courage of which our country may be proudly hopeful. Again and again our troops were brought to the charge, invariably to win the position at issue, invariably to drive back their foe. But hour by hour, thus opposed to an enemy constantly reinforced, our ranks were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy, and by 12 meridian, eighteen hours of hard fighting had sensibly exhausted a large number, my last reserves had necessarily been disposed of, and the enemy was evidently receiving fresh reinforcements after each repulse; accordingly, about 1 P. M. I determined to withdraw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the results of the victory of the day before as was then practicable.

Officers of my Staff were immediately dispatched with the necessary orders to make the best dispositions for a deliberate, orderly withdrawal from the field, and to collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should he attempt to push after us. In this conjunction I will mention particularly my Adjutant-General, Col. JORDAN, who was of much assistance to me on this occasion, as he had already been on the field of battle on that and the preceding day.

About 2 o'clock P. M. the lines in advance, which had repulsed the enemy in their last fierce assault on our left and centre, received the orders to retire; this was done with uncommon steadiness, and the enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover this movement had been disposed on a favorable ridge commanding the ground of Shiloh Church; from this position our artillery played upon the woods beyond for a little while, but upon no visible enemy and without reply. Soon satisfied that no serious pursuit would be attempted, this last line was withdrawn, and never did troops leave a battle-field in better order; even the stragglers fell into the ranks and marched off with those who had stood more steadily by their colors. A second strong position was taken up about a mile in the rear, where the approach of the enemy was waited for nearly an hour; but no effort to follow was made, and only a small detachment of horsemen could be seen at a distance from this last position, warily observing our movements.

Arranging, through my staff officers, for the completion of the movements thus begun, Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was left with his command as a rear guard to hold the ground we had occupied the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the intersection of the Pittsburgh and Hamburgh roads, about four miles from the former place, while the rest of the army passed through the rear in excellent order.

On the following day, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE fell back about three miles to Mickey's, which position we continued to hold, with our cavalry thrown considerably forward in immediate proximity to the battle-field.

Unfortunately, toward night of the 7th inst., it began to rain heavily. This continued throughout the night. The roads became almost impassable in many places, and much hardship and suffering now ensued before all the regiments reached their encampments. But despite the heavy casualties of the 6th and 7th of April, this army is more confident of ultimate success than before its encounter with the enemy.

To Major-Gens. POLK, BRAGG and HARDEE, commanding corps, and to Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, commanding the reserve, the country is greatly indebted for the zeal, intelligence and energy with which all orders were executed—for the foresight and military ability they displayed in the absence of instructions in the many exigencies of the battle, on a field so densely wooded and broken, and for their fearless deportment as they repeatedly led their commands personally to the onset upon their powerful adversary. It was under these circumstances that Gen. BRAGG had two horses shot under him, that Major-Gen. HARDEE was slightly wounded, his coat rent by balls and his horse disabled, and that Major-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was twice struck by spent balls.

For the services of their gallant subordinate commanders, and of other officers, as well as for the details of the battle-field, I must refer to corps, division and brigade commanders, which shall be forwarded as soon as received.

To give more in detail the operations of the two battles resulting from the movement on Pittsburgh than now attempted, must have delayed this report for weeks, and interfered materially with the important duties of my position; but I may be permitted to say, that not only did the obstinate conflict for twelve hours, on Sunday, leave the Confederate army masters of the battle-field, and our adversary beaten, but we left that field on the next day only after eight hours' incessant battle, with a superior army of fresh troops, whom we had repulsed in every attack on our lines, so repulsed and crippled, indeed, as to leave it unable to take the field for the campaign for which it was collected and equipped at such enormous expense, and with such profusion of all the appliances of war. These successful events were not achieved, however, as before said, without severe loss—a loss not to be measured by the number of the slain or wounded, but by the high social and personal worth of so large a number of those who were killed or disabled, including the commander of the forces, whose high qualities will be greatly missed in the momentous campaign impending.

I deeply regret to record, also, the death of Hon. GEORGE M. JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who went into action with the Kentucky troops, and continually inspired them by his words and example. Having his horse shot under him on Sunday, he entered the ranks of a Kentucky regiment on Monday, and fell mortally wounded toward the close of the day. Not his State alone, but the whole Confederacy, has sustained a great loss in the death of this brave, upright, and able man.

Another gallant and able soldier and Captain was lost to the service of the country, when Brig.-Gen. GLADDEN, commanding First Brigade, WITHERS' Division, Third Army Corps, died from a severe wound, received on the 5th inst., after having been conspicuous to his whole corps and the army for courage and capacity.

Maj.-Gen. CHEATHAM, commanding First Division, First Corps, was slightly wounded, and had three horses shot under him.

Brig.-Gen. CLARK, commanding first division of the first corps, received a severe wound also on the first day, which will deprive the army of his valuable services for some time.

Brig.-Gen. HINDMAN, engaged in the outset of the battle, was conspicuous for a cool courage efficiently employed in leading his men ever into the thickest of the fray, until his horse was shot under him, and he was unfortunately so severely injured by the fall that the army was deprived, on the following day, of his chivalrous example.

Brig.-Gens. B. R. JOHNSTON and BOWEN, most meritorious officers, were also severely wounded in the first combat; but it is hoped will soon be able to return to duty with their brigades.

To mention the many field officers who died or were wounded while gallantly leading their commands into action, and the many brilliant instances of individual courage displayed by officers and men in the twenty hours of battle, is impossible at this time; but their names will be duly made known to their countrymen.

The immediate staff of the lamented Commander-in-Chief, who accompanied him to the field, rendered efficient service, and either by his side or in carrying his orders shared his exposure to the casualties of a well-contested battle-field. I beg to commend their names to the notice of the War Department, namely: of Capt. H. P. BREWSTER and N. WICKLIFFE, of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department.

Capt. Thomas O'Hara, Acting Inspector General; Lieuts. Geo. Baylor and Thos. M. Jack, Aid-de-Camp; Volunteer Aids-de-Camp—Col. Wm. Preston, Maj. D. M. Hayden, E. W. Munford and Calhoun Benham; Maj. Albert J. Smith and Capt. Wickham, Quartermaster's Department.

To these gentlemen was assigned the last sad duty of accompanying the remains of their lamented chief from the field, except Capts. BREWSTER and WICKLIFFE, who remained, and rendered valuable services as staff officers, on the 7th of April.

Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, went upon the field with Gen. JOHNSTON, was by his side when he was shot, aided him from his horse, and received him in his arms when he died. Subsequently the Governor joined my staff, and remained with me throughout the next day, except when carrying orders or engaged in encouraging the troops of his own State, to whom he gave a conspicuous example of coolness, zeal and intrepidity.

I am also under many obligations to my own general, personal and volunteer staff, many of whom have been so long associated with me. I append a list of those present on the field on both days, and whose duties carried them constantly under fire, namely: Col. Thomas Jordan, Capt. Clifton H. Smith, and Lieut. John M. Otey, Adjutant-General's Department.

Maj. GEORGE W. BRENT, Acting Inspector-General; Col. R. B. LEE, Chief of Subsistence, whose horse was wounded; Lieut.-Col. S. W. FERGUSON, and Lieut. A. R. CHISOLM, Aid-de-Camp.

Volunteer Aid-de-Camps Col. Jacob Thompson, Maj. Numa Augustin, Maj. H. E. Peyton, Capt. Albert Ferry, Capt. B. B. Waddell.

Capt. W. W. PORTER, of Maj.-Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Staff, also reported for duty, and shared the duties of my volunteer staff on Monday.

Brig.-Gen. TRUDEAU, of Louisiana Volunteers, also, for a part of the first day's conflict, was with me as a volunteer aid.

Capt. E. H. CUNNINGS, signal officer, also was actively employed as a staff officer on both days.

Nor must I fail to mention that private W. E. GOOLSBY, Eleventh Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Orderly to my headquarters since last June, repeatedly employed to carry my verbal orders to the field, discharged the duty with great zeal and intelligence.

Other members of my staff were necessarily absent from the immediate field of battle, intrusted with responsible duties at the headquarters, namely: Capt. F. H. JORDAN, Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of General Headquarters.

Maj. EUGENE E. MCLEAN, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. E. DESLONDE, Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut.-Col. FERGUSON, A. D. C., early on Monday was assigned to command and direct the movements of a brigade of the second corps.

Lieut.-Col. GILMER, Chief Engineer, after having performed the important and various duties of his place, with distinction to himself and material benefit to his country, was wounded late on Monday, I trust, however, I shall not long be deprived of his essential services.

Capt. LOCKETT, Engineer Corps, Chief Assistant to Col. GILMER, after having been employed in the duties of his corps on Sunday, was placed by me on Monday in command of a battalion without field officers. Capt. FERMAUX, Provisional Engineer and Lieuts. STEEL and HELM, also rendered material and ever dangerous service in the line of their duty.

Maj. Gen., (now Gen.,) BRAXTON BRAGG, in addition to his duties of Chief of Staff, as has been before stated, commanded his corps—much the largest in the field—on both days with signal capacity and soldiership.

Surgeon Foard, Medical Director, Surgeons R. L. Brodie and S. Choppin, Medical Inspectors, and Surgeon D. W. Yandel, Medical Director of the Western Department, with Gen. Johnston, were present in the discharge of their arduous and high duties, which they performed with honor to their profession.

Capt. Tom Saunders, Messrs. Scales and Metcalf, and Mr. Tully, of New-Orleans, were of material aid on both days, ready to give news of the enemy's positions and movements regardless of exposure.

While thus partially making mention of some of those who rendered brilliant, gallant, or meritorious service in the field I have aimed merely to notice those whose position would probably exclude the record of their services from the reports of corps or subordinate commanders.

From this agreeable duty I turn to one in the highest degree unpleasant—one due, however, to the brave men under me, as a contrast to the behavior of most of the army who fought so heroically. I allude to the fact that some officers, non-commissioned officers and men, abandoned their colors early in the first day, to pillage the captured encampments; others retired shamefully from the field on both days, while the thunder of cannon, and the roar and rattle of musketry, told them that their brothers were being slaughtered by the fresh legions of the enemy. I have ordered the names of the most conspicuous upon this roll of laggards and cowards, to be published in orders.

It remains to state, that our loss in the two days in the killed outright, was 1,728, wounded 8,012, missing 959, making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude log chapel at Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes, not twenty thousand men on our side could be brought into action.

Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was greater, even in proportion, than our own, on both days; for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one.

Their casualties, therefore, cannot have fallen much short of 20,000, in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

Through information derived from many sources, including the newspapers of the enemy, we engaged on Sunday the divisions of Gens. PRENTISS, SHERMAN, HURLBUT, MCCLERNAND and SMITH, of 9,000 men each, or at least 45,000 men. This force was reinforced on Sunday night by the divisions of Gens. NELSON, MCCOOK, CRITTENDEN and THOMAS, of Major-Gen. BUELL's army, some 25,000 strong, including all arms. Also, Gen. L. WALLACE'S division of Gen. GRANT'S army, making at least 33,000 fresh troops, which, added to the remnant of Gen. GRANT'S forces, on Monday morning amounting to over 20,000, made an aggregate force of some 53,000 men, at least, arrayed against us on that day.

In connection with the results of the battle, I should state that the most of our men who had inferior arms exchanged them for the improved arms of the enemy. Also, that most of the property, public and personal, in the camp from which the enemy was driven on Sunday, was rendered useless or greatly damaged, except some of the tents.

With these are transmitted certain papers:

Order of movements marked "A."

A list of the killed and wounded marked "B."

A list of captured flags marked "C," and map of the field of battle marked "D."

All of which is respectfully submitted through my volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Col. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, who has in charge the flags, standards and colors captured from the enemy.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

To Gen. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

The Capture of New-Orleans—Congressional Injustice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: May I ask if you can enlighten many interested readers as to the reason for the non-publication of Commodore FARRAGUT's official report of the capture of New-Orleans? That battle, confessedly one of the most brilliant and gallant actions in naval history, was fought and won more than a month ago. By reason of fortuitous circumstances, the reports of two of the Captains in the fleet, were published immediately after the engagement. The official report of the Commander-in-Chief, embracing all the detailed reports from the Captains commanding ships or squadrons, were sent to the Department at Washington some time ago, and still they are unpublished. In an event of such signal importance, accompanied by such signal valor and skill, it is natural that the whole country, and particularly the thousands interested by individual ties, should be impatient for the publication of such details as can be given. Such publication is due to them, and more particularly is it due to the noble men whose worthy deeds are, so far as any connection with their names is concerned, utterly unknown. Every one has a just pride in such reasonable credit and fame as his good actions may merit. So, too, this pride and gratification may, without condemnation, be shared, in a greater or less degree, by his friends and connections. But the injustice of the non-publication of the reports spoken of is called to mind more forcibly by the recent action of the United States Senate in reference to the officers referred to. Shortly after the capture of New-Orleans, the President sent a message to the Senate, recommending the passage of a vote of thanks to Commodore FARRAGUT and the Captains of his fleet, specifying them by name. The Senate passed the vote, after striking out all the names, excepting that of the Commodore, and thus the bill went to the House; should it pass in that shape, let us see what will be the result. Last year the Navy Retiring bill enacted that every officer who had been forty-five years in service should be retired on half-pay, unless he had been previously mentioned for gallantry by such a vote as was here recommended by the President, and, no doubt, meant by him to meet this singular law.

Now it so happens that in that famous fleet before New-Orleans were some of the best officers in our navy—who, owing to the extreme youth at which midshipmen obtained their appointments forty-five years ago, are still in the prime and vigor of their manhood, although having served their country at home and at sea to within a short period of the time when the retiring bill will pronounce them *supernumerated*. Without wishing to draw any comparisons against, or to pass over the gallant Captains of the rest of the fleet, but simply to bring forward an example, the facts of which are accurately within personal knowledge, I will mention the case of Capt. T. T. CRAVEN, commanding the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. At the battle of New-Orleans his ship was in the division commanded by FARRAGUT himself, and its station next in line of the flagship. He was in the most dangerous station—the thickest of the fight—and performed most effective service, as the reports will fully show when published. The character of the fighting and the exposure of his position will be shown in some degree by the carnage on board of his vessel, his killed and wounded amounting to nearly twice as many as those on any other vessel in the fleet. He now commands the division sent up the Mississippi.

His brother officers will not feel disparaged, for they know him well, when I say that he has few, if any superiors in the Navy as a seaman and officer. Whether officers or civilians, all who know him would laugh at the idea of his being anything else than a man full of vigor, both in frame and intellect, for the next fifteen, or even twenty years, and yet he is within three years of being *legally* superannuated.

I have made this inquiry rather long, but I hope you will excuse details, which seemed to me necessary as an explanation of my anxiety to see the reports published, or to learn why they are withheld from the printer. A. W. C.

P. S.—I have had for some time a private copy of Capt. C.'s official report, but of course could not publish it without violation of etiquette.

Falsehoods of the French Organ in New-York—The War in Western Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following in the *Courier des Etats Unis* of Friday, 23d inst., seems to me worthy of attention, and I send it to you, therefore, with the hope that you will notice it:

"Notwithstanding their success, SCHENCK and MILROY were in a difficult position, when Mr. FREMONT came at last to their help, by forced marches. The intention of the former Western commander, it is said, is to treat all partisans falling into his hands with the utmost rigor. *He has given instructions to give no quarter, and to take as few prisoners as possible. At the least motion, upon the slightest pretext, the Northern soldiers kill their prisoners. Hence, war is putting on true features of atrocity in Mr. Fremont's Department. Certain Unionist volunteers having gone into a Virginian house, Gen. Schenck burnt the homestead, hung its owner,* and took a prisoner who was *killed afterwards*, under the pretext, more or less justified, that he was seeking to escape. If the number of guerrillas does not diminish, there is at least an increase of hatred."

In Europe when this is read, people reason thus: This newspaper would not dare to print such a thing against the country in which it is published were it not of the utmost certainty, especially as it is well known that the military laws upon the expression of opinion and the publishing of news are very strict; of this, this very paper has been assuring us all along. We can thus understand why the European mind is somewhat divided upon the great questions at issue.

Again expressing the opinion that the subject needs ventilation, I remain yours truly, J. L.

The New-York and Erie Railway.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Wednesday, May 28.

The bridge burned on the Erie Railway at Lanesboro has been rebuilt, and trains of all kinds have resumed regular trips.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE-STREET TRAGEDY.

Carson Surrenders Himself to the Police Authorities—His Statement of the Motives which Induced Him to Shoot Watrous, &c.

Notwithstanding all that has been said in certain of the public prints, as to the escape of JAMES CARSON from the City, the Police authorities have been all the time aware of the fact that he was secreted somewhere in New-York. The officers having the case in charge have been very vigilant in their efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of CARSON, and it was doubtless owing to their watchfulness, aided by the advice of Messrs. GRAHAM & AVERHILL counsel for CARSON,—that the latter was yesterday induced to surrender himself to the officers. On Wednesday last Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, issued a warrant for CARSON's arrest, upon the application of Officer WILLIAM WARREN, of the Eighth Precinct, who represented to the Justice that he had reliable information that CARSON was still in the City, and that he believed he could be arrested if proper and timely action were taken. The result of this step was that CARSON yesterday afternoon delivered himself up to Policeman WARREN. He was immediately taken before the Justice, who issued the warrant, and after an examination, he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance to answer any indictment which may be found against him by the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions put to him by the Justice, CARSON stated that he was 32 years of age; that he was born in Philadelphia, and that his residence was Ontonagon, in the State of Michigan. His occupation, he says, is that of a general dealer in real estate, and in the mining business. In answer to the question if he had anything to say as to the charge preferred against him, he made the following statement under oath, taken *verbatim* as it was uttered by him:

"I have known JOHN STANLEY WATROUS about seventeen years. Since 1854, the closest intimacy has existed between us. He has always assumed to be my friend, in the broadest sense of the term, and has ever invited my unlimited confidence in him in reference to the purity, propriety and disinterestedness of his relations to myself, and to others in whom he knew I felt the strongest and deepest interest.

On the day of, and just before the occurrence in question, I learned for the first time that he had betrayed my confidence, and had dishonored me as a husband and a man. Since that time I have been completely under the frenzying, maddening influence of the discovery. I have voluntarily surrendered myself to answer to any charge against me. Such was my intention from the first. I would have done so sooner, but for my mental condition.

By the advice of my counsel, who instruct me that the responsibility of the cause is with them, I forbear making any further statement."

This statement was signed by Mr. CARSON yesterday afternoon, in the Police Court, and sworn to before Justice QUACKENBUSH, Police Magistrate. A certificate of the Surgeon who has been in attendance upon WATROUS was also produced in Court, and from that we learn that the wounded man, though in a critical condition, is not regarded as being at all in a dangerous one. With proper medical attendance and nursing, it is believed that he will recover. The wound has been probed, and the exact position of the ball thus ascertained. The bullet entered on the right side, between the ninth and tenth ribs, and though not lodged in the liver as was at first claimed by his physicians, it is very near it, and will, unless extracted, give the patient a great deal of trouble. Under all the circumstances of the case, Justice QUACKENBUSH felt justified in taking bail for CARSON's appearance whenever the result of the injuries is known. Mr. GEORGE A. VOGEL, of West Fortieth-street, became his bondsman in the sum of $5,000, as above stated.

Mr. CARSON seemed to be in very good spirits yesterday, though his countenance is pale, haggard and careworn, compared with what it was one week ago. His counsel, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and HORATIO F. AVERILL, assure him of his triumphant acquittal before the public, no matter what may be the result of the wound inflicted upon WATROUS.

A COMPLIMENT TO COM. FOOTE.

Patriotic Letter of the Citizens of Brooklyn.

The friends of Com. FOOTE, mostly citizens of Brooklyn, appreciating the services rendered by him in the cause for our glorious struggle for the Union, held a meeting, in March last, resolving to present him a sword as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. We publish below the correspondence upon the subject:

Brooklyn, L. I., May 10, 1862.

Com. A. H. Foote:

Your friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., who, for a series of years, have enjoyed your acquaintance, and have learned to appreciate your excellence, desire to present you with a sword in testimony of their high appreciation of your merit as a patriotic man and consummate officer of the Navy of the United States.

The Committee, therefore, beg an interview in Brooklyn, at such time and place as your convenience may suggest.

Will you please return to us a favorable answer, informing us when and where we may have the satisfaction of meeting with you.

We remain, Commodore, your obedient servants,

J. S. T. Stranahan,	B. D. Silliman,
Walter S. Griffith,	Henry E. Pierrepont,
A. W. Benson,	Geo. S. Coe,
Geo. F. Thomae,	Geo. A. Jarvis,
L. B. Wyman,

of building a sewer in Stanton-street, from Tenth-avenue to Avenue D.

Which was laid over.

SEWERS RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Grove-street, one hundred and seventy feet from Hudson-street, thence westerly to Hudson-street sewer.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Second and Eighth-streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build basin and culvert at the northwest and southeast corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Broadway, from Twenty-first-street to Twenty-second-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Resolution to pay W. C. Grover for furnishing the Common Council with the proceedings of the Legislature.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Negative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences concurring to pay for engrossing resolutions complimentary to Morgan Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen of 1861.

Alderman Farley moved that said report lay over.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Frear and Boole—8.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Froment—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third-street to Sixty-ninth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a receiving basin and culverts in Worth-street, between Park and Madison streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers from Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Cherry-street, between James and Roosevelt streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers from Board of Councilmen, to build a receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Ottiwell—4.

Report of Committee on Sewers, from Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, from Board of Councilmen, to build a receiving basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Houston and Suffolk streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Fire Department from Board of Councilmen, to pay foreman of Hose Company No. 51 for rent expended by him for temporary location.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, to regulate, grade, etc., Worth-street, and remove obstructions therefrom.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution donating to the Inebriate Reform Society the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Society, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to the account of the donaters.

Which was adopted on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, with ordinance, that sidewalks be laid on the southeast corner of Reade-street and City Hall-place, and extending ninety-one feet to Chatham-street; also the sidewalks on the south side of Duane-street, begining at City Hall-place and running eighty-five feet toward Centre-street; also the sidewalks on north side of Reade-street, beginning at City Hall-place and running eighty-seven feet toward Centre-street; also that the north side of Duane-street, from Centre-street to City Hall-place, be flagged and the curb and gutter-stones be set.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, concurring with the Board of Councilmen to refer the petition of J. H. Bacon for pay for services as surveyor on the sewer in Twenty-second-street, to the Comptroller with power.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, to fence vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known on the map of the Twenty-first Ward as number eighty-four hundred and ninety-eight, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, nineteen hundred, and nineteen hundred and one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a sewer, with necessary basins and culverts, in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to connect with the sewer in Bethune-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence the vacant lots bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, north side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places on communication from the Street Commissioner, with resolution appropriating the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the purpose of building park in the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence vacant lots numbers one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-three and one hundred and twenty-five West Forty-first street, also on the northeast corner of Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote,

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah—3.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to appropriate a house for Hook and Ladder Company Number Eighteen.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by substituting for the resolution reported by the Committee the following, viz:

That the Comptroller be directed and authorized to advertise for proposals for the sale to the City of a lot of land to be within [illegible] avenue, [illegible] Which was lost.

And the report was adopted on the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Froment—2.

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen concur herein.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stands adjourned until Monday, June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 292, 173, 256, 186, 296, 298, 300, 303, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2193, 223. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 1828, 1242, 2284, 2286, 2290, 2294, 2296. *Part III.*—Nos. 2293, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

Before Judge Betts.

ENEMIES' PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *the Schooner J. G. McNiel and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured off Matagorda, about half a mile from shore, on Jan. 25, 1862 by the United States man-of-war *Arthur*. Her owners and Master resided at Indianola, as well as the owners of her cargo. She sailed under the Confederate flag and license. Her cargo was laden on board at Vera Cruz, and she was bound to Indianola. Her Master knew of the President's proclamation placing the Southern ports under blockade, but had no other notice of the blockade. The vessel was taken to Ship Island, appraised and appropriated to the use of the United States. No one appeared in the suit to defend.

Vessel and cargo condemned to be forfeited as enemy's property.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY—BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The Sloop Pioneer and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Portsmouth* on Feb. 20, 1862, off the mouth of the Rio Grande. The vessel was deemed unsafe to send into port for adjudication, and her cargo being transhipped, she was destroyed by orders of the commanding officer. The vessel and her cargo of tobacco were owned in New-Orleans, from which port she had cleared, under the Confederate flag, from Brownsville, Texas, and she was captured while attempting to enter that port. All persons on board knew that Brownsville was blockaded.

Vessel and cargo condemned as enemy's property, and as having attempted to violate the blockade of Brownsville.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY—BLOCKADE—SPOLIATION OF PAPERS.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Joanna Ward and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Harriet Lane* on Feb. 24, 1862, off the port of St. Augustine. The proofs showed that the vessel was documented on Jan. 8, 1862, as then owned in Charleston, S. C., by Finlay & Patterson, citizens of that State. She had on board a bill of sale of the vessel from Finlay & Patterson to F. P. Salas, dated Jan. 10, 1862, but without any consideration named or proved to have been paid. Salas hired part of the crew in Charleston, and went himself in the vessel as supercargo. All on board knew that Charleston and the Southern ports were blockaded. Her crew list stated her voyage to be from Charleston to one or more ports in the West Indies and back to a port of discharge in the Confederate States, which, as explained by the proofs, meant "any where we could get in, at St. John's, Fernandina, or St. Andrews." She sailed under the Confederate flag, evading the blockade, went to Matanzas, where she took on board the return cargo, and was on her way back when captured. When the *Harriet Lane* approached, the Master and supercargo threw overboard a bundle of papers tied up in a canvas bag with stones to make them sink. There was no proof that Salas had any other residence than Charleston, or that the cargo was not owned where it was shipped.

Held by the Court—That, on the proofs, the vessel and cargo were owned by persons domiciled and carrying on trade and commerce in Charleston, and were enemy's property. That the whole voyage to the West Indies and back was planned and prosecuted to evade and by in fact evading the blockade of Charleston.

Vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

Important Question—When Laws of the Place where Actions are Commenced do not Govern.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

David W. Ropes vs. *Walter Webb.*—This was an action brought against the defendant as a stockholder of the Claremont Cutlery Company, of New-Hampshire, to recover a claim of $4,600, and upward, against the Company, for which it was contended the defendant was a stockholder, liable under the laws of New-Hampshire, by reason of the omission of the stockholders to pay in the full amount of the capital of the Company.

After the contracting of a part of the indebtedness of the Company, the Legislature of New-Hampshire passed an Act simply directing that all suits against stockholders of corporations to enforce individual liability should be commenced by a bill in Chancery.

The defendant moved to have the complaint dismissed, on the ground that the suit was not commenced by a bill in chancery, and that the remedy, being statutory, could be prosecuted only in accordance with the laws of New-Hampshire. The plaintiff contended that, in regard to the merits and rights involved in actions, the law of the place where they originated is to govern; that the form of the remedy, and the order of judicial proceedings, are to be according to the law of the place where the action is instituted, and the proceeding under the New-York code, by summons and complaint, the only form of remedy given here by law, was correct.

The Court was of the impression that however difficult it might be, or impossible, the liability of the stockholder being a statutory one, the remedy must also be strictly pursued, in accordance with the statute of New-Hampshire; but this question now coming before the Court for the first, it would order that the complaint be dismissed, with leave to the plaintiff to appeal to the General Term without giving security, and with a stay of defendant's proceedings.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiff; Edward Gilbert for defendant.

Supreme Court—General Term.

Before Justices Ingraham, Rosencrans and Leonard.

John A. Cantor, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *The People, Defendants in Error.*—The defendant was indicted, tried and convicted in the New-York General Sessions for having in his possession, with intent to pass, and passing counterfeit money. He was sentenced to ten years and five months in the State Prison. The case comes before this Court on writ of error. Various exceptions to decisions of the Court below on points of law, having been taken on the trial by the prisoner's counsel, this Court reversed the judgment and granted a new trial.

The following is the opinion of the Court, all the Judges concurring.

ROSENCRANS, J.—The declarations of the person who brought to the officer, who arrested and searched the defendant, the sixteen bills which were offered in evidence by the public prosecutor, that the prisoner had thrown away the bills, and that the person who made the declaration picked them up, was merely hearsay evidence and did not establish the fact which he alleged, although such declarations were admitted without objection on the part of the prisoner; his subsequent introduction of the bills in evidence, and to proof that they were the bills, and to have been picked up by the person who made the declaration, was proper and timely and should have been sustained. These bills, in connection with proof that they were counterfeit, furnished the principal evidence of knowledge by the prisoner that the bill passed by him was counterfeit, and thus effected his conviction. For these reasons the conviction should be reversed, and the case remanded to the Court of General Sessions for a new trial.

Henry L. Clinton, for prisoner; S. B. Garvin, for People.

Omitted.

The name of George H. Stout, the Law Reporter for the *Transcript*, was accidentally omitted from those published in the TIMES of yesterday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hardie et al. vs. *Bushwell & Stephenson.*—The Court will settle the order when the counsel comes before him.

In the Matter of the Application of the Corporation of the United German Lutheran Church to sell Real Estate.—Reference ordered.

Bank of New-Jersey vs. *Callaghan, &c.*—Motion granted.

Watt vs. *Watt.*—Motion granted.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Stay granted, &c.

Jones vs. *Gieb et al.*—Judgment ordered.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. *Stebbins et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosscrief.

Bigelow, &c. vs. *Hallett.*—Order granted.

Dock, et al. vs. *Guterman, &c.*—Order granted.

Guterman, &c. vs. *Dinges, &c.*—Order granted.

Canfield, &c. vs. *Wheeler, &c.*—Order granted.

Erwin vs. *Bokurt.*—Discontinued without costs.

The Parker Mills vs. *Jacot.*—Discontinued.

Before Justice Barbour.

Smiler vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Ordered that the defendants have judgment on their demurrer, with costs.

Before Justice White.

Forgaizet et al. vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.*—Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Toole vs. *Keating et al.*—Motion for commission granted without stay of proceedings.

Stouvenel et al. vs. *Stephens.*—Order settled.

Plate vs. *Ketty et al.*—Question overruled and examination of defendant closed, and he discharged from further attendance as a witness, under the order for his examination heretofore made by me.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 29, 1862.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103⅜	200 Erie R. Preferred	62⅛
16,000 do	b30 103⅝	200 do	62⅜
25,000 do	103⅝	150 do	62⅝
5,000 Tres. 7-3-10 pc Nts.	104⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref	34
1,000 Kentucky 6s, '68	83	450 Mich. Cen. R	89⅛
2,000 Ill War Loan	90⅜	150 do	b30 89⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57⅜	300 Mich. S. & N. I	23⅛
1,000 Mich. St. 6s	98	450 Chic. & R. I. R	60⅛
11,000 Mo. St. 6s	51⅛	50 do	60⅜
9,000 Ga. St. 7s	78	10 do	61⅜
5,000 E. R. 3d m. bs. '83	97	25 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	54⅜
5,000 C., B. & Q. R. 8 pc. b.	105⅞	150 do	54⅞
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	94	50 Panama Railroad	130
2,000 do	93⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	89¼
1,000 Chi. & Rk. I. bs	106	50 do	90⅜
5,000 P., Ft W. & C., 1 m.	96	150 do	b60 90⅝
60 Phœnix Bk	105	150 do	b60 90
100 M. & P. du C. R	27	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R	21⅝
175 do	26⅞	50 Galena & Chi. R.	b30 66⅜
7,580 American Gold	103⅜	50 do	b30 66⅞
85,000 do	103⅞	300 do	66⅛
10,000 do	s30 103⅜	200 do	66⅜
13 Bank of Commerce	97	50 do	67
100 Pac. M. S. Co	b30 111⅜	50 do	b60 67
100 do	b60 111⅛	1250 Clev. & Tol. R	42
250 do	111⅜	300 do	b30 42⅛
50 do	s30 111	700 do	42⅜
150 N. Y. Central R.	b30 86⅜	100 do	b30 42
1450 do	86⅝	300 do	s30 41⅜
13 do	86⅞	600 do	s60 41⅜
210 Erie Railway	35⅜	300 do	s60 41⅝
300 do	b60 36⅛	200 do	s60 41⅜
400 do	35⅞	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	71⅜
26 Del., L. & West. R.	93	90 M. & P. Du C. 2d pref	64

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104	100 Erie Railway Pre	62⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	103⅜	50 do	62
58,000 Tr. 7 3-10 pc N's.	104⅜	50 Hud. Riv. R	43⅜
500 Mich. 7s, War Loan	103⅜	50 do	b60 43⅝
1,000 California St., 7s	95⅛	300 Har. Railroad	13⅜
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. Ln	89⅞	225 Mich. Cen. R	89⅝
5,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	81	100 do	b30 89⅞
300 Erie Railway	35⅝	300 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23⅜
100 do	s10 36⅜	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	54⅝
160 Mil. & P. du C. R.	27	480 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	90¼
15,000 American Gold	103⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R	s60 66⅛
27,000 do	103⅝	100 do	66⅞
10,000 do	103⅛	50 do	66⅞
50 Pac. M. S. Co	b30 112⅜	200 do	b60 67
5 N. Y. Cent. R	87	450 Clev. & Tol. R	42
50 do	b30 86⅞	300 do	41⅞
50 do	s10 86⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R	60⅛
300 do	86⅞		

THURSDAY, May 29—P. M.

The market for Government securities of all description has advanced to-day under the large accumulation of Money on deposit in this City, and the difficulty of leading it with satisfaction on other Stocks or upon acceptable Merchant paper. The latter continues scarce, owing to the fact that a very large proportion of the current business of the City is done for cash. We have reason to believe that some of the Banking-officers were in the market to-day for 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds and 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Certificates. The ordinary discounts at Bank have fallen off nearly a million of dollars since Tuesday. The consequence is increased activity in the demand at the leading offices of the Money Brokers on the Street for Treasury and Government securities. At the Stock Exchange Board the coupons of 1881 advanced to 104 and the 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds to 104⅛ ℔ cent. At the same time the market for Gold fell back to 103⅛ ℔ cent., influenced in part by the news from New-Orleans, to the purport that some cotton is coming forward at that point for shipment abroad. To what extent is not yet known, but it is not unsafe to assume that, as in the instance of Nashville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., the amount will gradually increase as trade is encouraged and protected by the Government authorities, and the ability of the Government to hold Louisiana, as it already holds Tennessee, against all the efforts of the Confederate rebellion to recover them.

There was only a moderate business done at the Stock Exchange in State Securities—Missouris, 51½; Tennessees, about 58. Most of the Northern and Western Stocks are scarce and firm. Indianas are an exception. The 6 ℔ cent. War Loan sold at 90⅛ ℔ cent. Nothing done in the 5 ℔ cents. The credit of the State has suffered from the recent frauds upon the New-York transfers, owing to the acknowledgment from Indianapolis that the fraud was known to, and concealed by, the State authorities nearly a year ago, in order, it is presumed, that the successful negotiation of the 6 ℔ cent. War Loan should not be interfered with or damaged in credit. This concealment was an unfortunate blunder, leaving the whole public to be victimized by the late State Agent, who, in acknowledging his fraud and promising restitution, retained the means by which he could perpetuate *and increase it*, as he seems to have done, to a good round amount.

On the Share list the prices were steadier at the early Board and firmer in the afternoon than was generally looked for, after the weak market of Wednesday afternoon and the renewed effort at the Board this morning, to employ the Indiana fraud to the best possible advantage of the speculators for the decline. The New-York Stocks were firm at 86⅜ for Central, and 35⅜ for Erie, and the Westerns were 42 for Toledo, 54⅛ for Michigan Guaranteed, 67 for Galena, and 60½ for Rock Island. Later in the afternoon the Share market was less firm:

N. Y. Cen	86⅜	Michigan Guaranteed	54⅜
Erie	35⅜	Pacific	111⅜
Erie Preferred	62⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅜
Rock Island	60⅜	7.30 Treasury Bonds	104⅛
Michigan Cen	89⅜	Missouris	51⅜
Ill. Central	90	Tennessees	58
Michigan Southern	23⅝	Gold	103⅜

The City Bank Stocks are well supported, and the bidding to-day is rather ahead of yesterday's figures:

New-York	101	Pacific ex. div	115
Manhattan	125	Bank of North Am	99
Mechanics'	100	Irving	78
America	110	People's	90
Phœnix	105	East River	86
National	98	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch	91	Shoe and Leather	99
Leather Manufrs'	120	Corn Exchange	96
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	90
State of New-York	90⅜	Park	106⅜
Commerce	96⅜	Manuf's and Merch's.	87
Commerce scp. stk	95		

The Railway Bonds are nearly all firm. The subscription to the conversion of the First Mortgages of the Northern Indiana and Michigan Southren into the Sinking Fund Mortgage, is now over $500,000. The subscribers agree to furnish the money at par as soon as one million of dollars is made up, whereupon the Company will advertise to pay all the overdue mortgages.

N. Y. C. sixes, r estate	94	N. Ind. firsts	99⅜
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	N. Ind. Goshen line	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	M. So. & N. Ia. s. l.	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	Pac. R. R. 7 pc. g. by Mo.	45
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con. '76	105	Ill. Cen. 7 pc. '75	93⅛
Erie firsts, '88	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	58
Erie seconds, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts Ass	41
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. int. Bs	79
Erie fourths, '90	86⅜	Lack. & West. Bonds	100⅜
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	101⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	88	Tol. & Wabash firsts	85
Hudson con. '67	84	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	99⅜	Cal. & Chicago firsts	101¼
Harlem thirds, '68	83¼	Cal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. 8 pc. '69-72	103	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	106
Mich. Cen. 8 pc. '82	105	Cley. & Tol. s. f.	94
Chi., B. & Q. 8 pc. lsts	105⅜	N. J. Cen. firsts	105⅜
Mich. So. 7 pc. firsts	97⅜	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The market for Money is 4@5 ℔ cent., at call, with only a moderate demand from the Stock or Bill Brokers. The latter complain of a very moderate selection of good paper. Since the Boston steamer mail, there is no business of importance in Exchange. The downward turn in Gold has rather unsettled rates to-day. The Sub-Treasury was yesterday supplied with $4,500,000 in United States Notes, from the Department at Washington, all of which will soon be disbursed, and add to the present large line of Deposits at Bank.

There has been a good deal of talk on the Street again to-day about the Indiana fraud, but nothing really new, of an authentic nature, developed. The present Agent is still under the belief that the outstanding spurious or questionable certificates will all be redeemed and canceled in a day or two, within about two hundred thousand dollars, while one of the Loan Commissioners of the State, now in the City, is less hopeful of an early satisfactory result.

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for steamers *Borussia* and *City of Baltimore*, Saturday, May 31, 1862—mails close in New-York, 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	114¾ Rci.
London—3 days' sight	115 wct.
Paris—60 days' sight ℔ dollar	4f. 92½c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℔ dollar	4f. 85⅜c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℔ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℔ mare banco	35½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℔ florin	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℔ rix dollar	82½c.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $816,844 71, including for Customs, $225,000; total payments, $1,666,458 36; total balance, $14,888,461 27.

The Currency Trouble at New-Orleans.

From the Delta, May 20.

The proclamation of Gen. BUTLER, inhibiting to the banks of this city, from the 16th inst., the exchange of their notes, bonds or obligations for Confederate notes, bills or bonds, and the issue of any bill, note or obligation payable in Confederate notes, has elicited a call upon their depositors from some of the banks, wherein is demanded the withdrawal of the deposits in their vaults.

This call, unaccompanied by any qualification or explanation, challenges attention, as it has produced a very natural consternation. The readers of this journal and the public generally scarcely require a recapitulation now in these columns of the arguments we employed when, on the commission of an act of unparalleled and indefensible bankruptcy upon the part of the banking institutions of this city, with one notable exception, in September last, we animadverted upon the injustice, the senseless stupidity and the turpitude of the proceeding.

They will recollect that we characterized the proceeding as equally stupid and dishonest; stupid, because the banks must be ignerant beyond exaggeration if they supposed their act would not bring ruinous consequences upon themselves; and dishonest in the extreme for breaking faith unnecessarily—indeed, in very wantonness—with their creditors. We were then assailed as enemies of the Confederate States Provisional Government—which had been procured, without benefit to itself, to suggest the measure—for our conduct; as now we shall probably be denounced as an enemy of both the Richmond and Washington Governments, because, solitary and alone, we dare to raise the voice of condemnation against the second spoliation meditated by these corrupt and unprincipled corporations.

On the memorable day of bank dishonesty, the 16th of September, 1861, when the banking concerns of this place, with the exception alluded to, declared their door closed against the just claims of billholders; and with an effrontery without precedent, undertook to paste in the pass-books of their depositors a notice to the effect that the deposits then due would be paid to each and all on the resumption of specie payments, provided that the same had not been previously drawn for, we implored them to pause in the flagitious work, and not ruin this community by their insane infidelity to every honorable duty.

We pointed out the heinousness of the pass-book notice, which claimed the use of depositors' money at the pleasure of the banks, without interest, and we protested against an act which only the plea of national necessity and national relief could possibly or reasonably justify. Had the money of which this people were thus defrauded been taken for the support of the revolution, the conduct of the banks would not, as it has maintained all the time, have been justifiable, although the people would doubtless have approved it: but they precipitated bankruptcy for no object conceivable to educated or upright minds, and now they avail themselves of the order of Gen. BUTLER to consummate their wickedness.

The banks were even in advance of the popular disposition in the revolutionary cause; but we have yet to hear of any unusual sacrifices their directors have made out of their own pockets for the support of the cause. It is a remarkable fact, too, that on the morning of their suspension they all seemed to possess an unlimited supply of that Confederate paper they then forced the public to receive, and of which they now set the first example of repudiation. We neither approved their first operation nor this of repudiation, their last; nor their intermediate endeavors to put their property, by every species of contrivance, beyond the reach of the legitimate owners.

There are principles of right and justice so incontrovertibly obvious and supreme that no law or code, civil or military, can ignore or deny them; and such principles are now involved in the monetary affairs of this people. If one military power can absolve banking institutions from the redemption of their obligations solemnly guaranteed, and another enables them to complete the iniquitous work in the way most conducive to their own interests, any country under heaven would be a paradise of justice compared to such a place.

But we have no apprehension of any such result, and we would advise the banks not to presume too far upon the patience, good nature and forbearance of this public. If the position they assume be sustained, revolution will be the chronic condition of every American commonwealth. If banks and bankers are to be the only parties in social conflicts who are sure to make a profitable business of such work, the key to their boisterous patriotism is furnished. And that this view of their prospects is the one entertained by the public, the following published statement of a sale of some of their stocks, on Saturday last, will indisputably confirm. The sale is published as that of PALFREY & Co.

Bank of New-Orleans	$107	Cresent City Bank	90
Mechanics' Bank	121	Union Bank	110
Louisiana Bank	221	Citizens' Bank	100
Merchants' Bank	202	Bank of America	192

This result will surprise no one who has watched the course of these institutions. They first procure the suspension of specie payment under a patriotic pretext wholly beyond any human being's perceptions of its necessity. Then, availing themselves of the public necessities, they cause the price of foreign exchange, of which they have a monopoly, to advance two or three hundred per cent.; sell bonds bought under extreme depression, or below par in every instance, for two or three times their nominal value; place their specie in hiding places unknown and inaccessible except to themselves and their agents, and now undertake to close in a grand finale of chestery by paying off in a currency they themselves compelled the people to accept, both the old cash deposits of the latter and all their accretions since the memorable epoch of suspension.

They first force Confederate paner into circulation and profit enormously by the operation, and then depreciate it by repudiation after it has been made to serve their sordid and dishonest purposes. In these proceedings the people will see the clue to the motive of these banknen in pushing this State into the issuance of war bonds in such inordinate amounts. They wanted to make of the State credit a sponge for the absorption of the surplus Confederate paper in their hands; and so nicely have they made their calculations, that at this moment every device is in requisition to obtain even the Confederate bills necessary to meet the demand of recent depositors!

We have no concealments to make in presence of Federal or Confederate authority; our record has no stains upon it; it challenges examination. We never hesitated, during the period to which we are referring, in proclaiming our opinion that, if the Richmond Government deemed the specie in the banks of this city absolutely indispensable to the revolutionary cause, to which the country had committed itself, it was competent to it to take it. This we admitted, qualifying it, however, with the opinion that to take unduly from one portion of the people, or to burden one class of citizens disproportionately in this or any similar or dissimilar manner, was an act of oppression for which extreme necessity only, which overrules all law, could be a justification.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, May 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 48 bbls. Ashes, 15,966 bbls. Flour, 825 bbls. and 370 bags Corn Meal, 190,605 bushels Wheat, 87,042 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Rye, 17,500 bushels Barley, 22,988 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 5,090 pkgs. Provisions, 1,223 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Has been in less demand at rather easier prices; Middlings, 36½c.@31½c. ℔ lb.; sales 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to-day, for shipment and home use, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been made of 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 20@$4 40; Interior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55@$4 60; Superf

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee only for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE OLD GUARD—THE RAVEN.

WALLACK'S—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE WEEN BOYS—THE MARINER'S SKIFF—SIXTEEN-STRING JACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ABYSSINIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—HARRY, THE ROBES-TAKER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our special dispatches this morning, that the rebels are threatening our lines at Harper's Ferry in considerable force, leading to the belief that JACKSON has not returned up the Valley, as at first supposed.

A private letter received in Philadelphia from an officer on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff announces the capture of the wife and two daughters of the rebel Gen. LEE, near Old Church, south of Hanover Court-house, the scene of the recent gallant fight of FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division. Our special correspondence this morning, though of a date anterior to that published yesterday, corroborates the statements made relative to the new disposition of the rebel forces. All advices seem to tend to the conclusion that the rebels mean to dispute the possession of Richmond with all their power.

A dispatch from headquarters, dated yesterday, announces that the Sixth Cavalry have built a bridge 500 feet long over the South Anna Creek, thus cutting off the possibility of JACKSON reaching Richmond without going by way of Staunton, and that the Fifth Cavalry have burnt all the enemy's commissary and quartermaster's supplies at Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas* from New-Orleans on the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to Purser HURLBAT for files of New-Orleans papers to that date, from which we make voluminous extracts of interest. A lengthy communication from JACOB BARKER, had been published, arguing against the destruction of cotton, and looking very strongly toward a reconstruction of the Union. Stringent orders had been issued relative to coffee-houses bar-rooms, hotels, gambling establishments, etc., which are required to procure licenses immediately, under pain of confiscation. Gen. BUTLER'S order in reference to women insulting Union soldiers proves to have been reported correctly by way of Corinth. It is proper to explain, that by a municipal regulation of New-Orleans, women of the town are punished by imprisonment in the calaboose when found in the streets after nightfall, and this is the punishment intended in the order. The circulation of Confederate notes was to cease on the 27th, and all sales made in consideration of their receipt were to be void, and the property confiscated. The *Bee* and the *Crescent* had been suppressed, and the office of the *Delta* had been taken possession of by the United States authorities. Six persons who were found by a Military Commission to have violated their parole, given at Fort Jackson, had been condemned to be shot. Notwithstanding the efforts of the rebel authorities to prevent it, cotton was beginning to arrive at New-Orleans—several hundred bales having reached the city from Plaquemine. Provisions were also arriving from the Red River.

The danger of attempting to run Uncle Sam's "paper blockade" with anything larger than a topsail schooner, is sufficiently proved by the arrival at this port last night of the British iron steamship *Stettin*, captured while attempting to run into Charleston, a few days ago. She has a cargo of brandy, wines, saltpetre, &c., which, with the vessel, is valued at half a million. This capture appears to have been made by the *Bienville*. The crew of the *Stettin* reported that when she left Nassau—of course that was the port she hailed from—another steamer of the same description was ready to leave. It has previously been reported that an iron steamship had been captured by the *R. R. Cuyler*—so it is possible that the second one may also be a prize.

We begin to learn, by roundabout ways, something about the losses sustained in Gen. BANKS' retreat. Dispatches received in Montpelier, Vermont, on Tuesday last, state that 300 of the Vermont cavalry, which were with Gen. BANKS, including Major COLLINS, Capt. GEORGE H. BEAN, of Company G, and Lieuts. JOHN S. WARD, of Company K, and A. H. DANFORTH, of Company G, were missing. In Company A, (Capt. PLATT'S) *all but five are missing*. Capt. PLATT, Lieut. EDWARDS, and Corps. FROST, REYNOLDS and WHIPPLE are safe. The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* learns that the loss of stores at Winchester and along the line of Gen. BANKS' retreat will amount to $2,000,000. Its correspondent writes in a private letter: "There has been an immense loss, but it will not do to put it on paper. A portion of the supply train was cut off, wagons burned up on the road, large quantities of stores and forage destroyed, and in crossing here (Williamsport) one hundred mules were drowned, and there was great loss of stores."

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday has this encouraging paragraph: "A telegram from Harper's Ferry informs us that the rebels under JACKSON, after leaving Winchester, bore southwest of the Paris Gap, as though making for Chester's Gap, through which to cross the Blue Ridge. If so, it simply proves that they were even in a greater hurry to escape due punishment than we imagined. Passing through that Gap would bring them out into the piedmont country west of Front Royal, and though comparatively safe from danger of being overtaken in their retreat down along the eastern base of the ridge, by any troops that can possibly move upon them from the east and south, certainly easy to be intercepted by the prompt movement of other troops from a point where there were more than sufficient to that end, if what must have been the orders from here were carried out. If the commander of the force last referred to is a competent one, the public will soon hear that JACKSON has met a wall of Union artillery and bayonets outnumbering his; and, if not able to force him to an instant engagement, quite able to hold him "as in a vice" until troops enough arrive from another direction to gobble him up in an hour. But we repeat, the question whether JACKSON is to be intercepted in his retreat, (and he will surely be defeated or captured if he is intercepted,) must depend solely on the celerity with which the directions to that end from this point have been carried out by the commander of our troops who were in position to effect that object."

Gen. WOOL has issued a more stringent order prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, violations of which will be punished by confiscation of vessels and property.

The rebels have again deceived Gen. WOOL, with regard to the exchange of Col. CORCORAN. At the request of Gen. HUGER, he sent up a flag of truce to City Point, with Col. HANSEN, to exchange for Col. CORCORAN, but Gen. HUGER failed to carry out the arrangement. Our gunboat fleet, on the James, was seen by the flag of truce some distance below City Point.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the memorial presented by Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, in reference to the separation of that State, was referred to the Committee on Territories. The Tax bill was then again considered, the question being on the proposition to tax slave property. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, offered an amendment to reduce the proposed tax from $5 to $2 each, which was adopted, after considerable debate. The proposition, as thus amended, was finally defeated, 22 to 14. The Senate adjourned, after holding an Executive Session.

In the House, the resignation of Mr. WALTON, of Maine, was received—he being about to accept the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. The Senate bill establishing a Land Office in Colorado Territory was passed. The bill allowing three Representatives to California, was also passed. A bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and passed. It gives to Consuls and Commercial Agents, on the Coast of Africa, certain judicial powers. The bill dividing Pennsylvania into two judicial districts was passed. The bill appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of the Douglas Hospital was rejected. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed a resolution making the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper. The resolution appropriating $12,000 for the completion of the Fourth-avenue Park, after some discussion was laid over. The Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs announced in answer to an inquiry, that the building in the Central Park, formerly known as the Mount St. Vincent Academy, had been secured for the accommodation of convalescent soldiers, and would be ready for occupation next week. The Board of Councilmen was not in session.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* learns that the entire cotton crop in Arkansas will be burned. The banks of all the navigable streams have already been cleared of the staple by flames. The people are cheerfully aiding the Government in destroying it.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, on behalf of the State, has offered to the Government additional volunteers to serve during the war, and to be employed when and where the Government may think proper. The offer has been accepted by the War Department, and it is proposed to raise without delay two additional regiments.

The Stock Market was firm on Government Stocks of all descriptions. The Railway Shares were steady. Gold fell off to 103¼, and Exchange a fraction weaker—114¼@114¾ ₱ cent.

Flour was in more demand yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Wheat was freely purchased, but at lower rates. Corn was depressed and a shade cheaper. Cotton was quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars were in active request. Hay, Tallow and Whisky were pretty brisk. Further large sales of Lead were reported, on private terms. Coffee, Iron, Naval Stores, Oils, Seed, Tin, Hemp and Fruit were sparingly dealt in. A moderate business was transacted in Hops, Hides, Rice and Molasses. The freight market was heavy, and rates tended downward.

The Progress of the Campaign.

To the public, at the present moment, military and naval operations seem everywhere to have come almost to a dead halt. The main body of our Eastern Army is, and has been since the early part of the month, in front of the rebel Capital, and of the main body of the Eastern rebel army; but nothing more decisive than a few skirmishes have yet taken place. The main body of the Army of the West has been planted before Corinth ever since the battle of Pittsburgh; a period of now three months; but of its doings we know nothing excepting the fact that it has not yet fought a battle or moved upon the enemy's works. These two mighty armies—jointly numbering over two hundred thousand men—have certainly not been inactive during their respective brief periods of pause; but neither have they dazzled the public with any of those grand actions which have been by it daily expected.

So also it is and has been for some length of time, with the minor divisions of the army. Gen. MCDOWELL has been between one and two months on the Rappahannock, and his column has lain there peacefully since the beginning, and in tranquility remains there still. Gen. FREMONT has been in the mountains of Western Virginia, with a very respectable force, for some time; but excepting one or two engagements of small detachments of his army, he has done nothing. Gen. BURNSIDE has been quiescent for a month; Gen. HUNTER for a still longer period; and our troops in Florida do not take possession of that easily captured State. Our iron-clad gunboats are stuck just below Richmond; our flotilla is stuck just above Fort Pillow; and there being no rebels on the sea now to fight, our navy is everywhere at its ease.

This state of things contrasts strongly with the extraordinary activity all along the line, in the two months preceding the one just passing away. Then all around rebeldom was daily and ceaselessly heard the thunderings of war. Great battles fought; great armies driven back; great cities captured and States repossessed; forts falling daily; strategic positions occupied; and both our navy and army furnishing, through each morning's newspaper, some new illustration of their prowess and activity.

All these things stood out largely before the public eye, and fully satisfied the demand that our army should do something. These victories have greatly altered the aspect of the rebellion, and, it must be remembered, have necessarily altered somewhat the look of the campaign's progress. We cannot continue to take forts every day; they are nearly all taken now. We cannot enjoy a captured city with our breakfast every morning; there are only two or three more rebel cities worth capturing. We cannot expect to see the rebel army of the West fall back from Corinth as it fell back from Bowling Green; for where now shall it fall back to? We can hardly hope to see the rebel army of the East fly as suddenly from Richmond as it previously fled from Manassas and from Yorktown; for to give up the rebel Capital is virtually to give up the rebel cause. All this great but still minor work is now done; and there needs only the defeat or dispersion of the two great rebel armies at Corinth and Richmond before the whole rebellion is brought to a close. An assault on these two points, and on these two armies, is a thing not at all similar to any of the previous and preparatory operations.

Before Richmond and Corinth, the whole strength of the South is arrayed. To suffer a repulse at either place would be to incur a fearful risk. Our military leaders, therefore, are wise in being cautious of prematurely beginning assaults, and in making such preparations as will enable them to throw against the enemy all the force that can possibly be rendered available. This, the daily chronicle of events and movements shows they are doing. And, though the impatient public may not be gratified every day with a new and glittering victory, it can see that, from these preparations, the consummation of victory will speedily be realized.

What Stonewall Jackson Has Done for the Union.

The raid of the rebel JACKSON down the Shenandoah Valley, has not been without its most salutary fruits. In this case, as in so many others during the progress of the unholy rebellion against our Government, our reverses have seemed designed by Providence to strengthen and glorify our cause. In the very first act of the drama—the fall of Sumter—there was disaster in a military sense; but no other event could have proved so precious and priceless to the flag that was there humbled and insulted. Again, the Baltimore riots on the 19th April, were a most terrible and momentous development, and for a time the nation seemed appalled by the deep-seated and wide-spread disaffection that was revealed. But what other event could have so aroused the loyal energies of the people and the Government, or led to such *perfect defences* against a similar future outbreak, which might have been at another time far more damaging to the National cause.

In victory and in defeat we see equal evidences of the divine guidance of the Union arms. In the institution of Slavery, shielded as it has been by the Constitution and laws, and still more by the potent protection of the commercial necessities of nations, the progress of decay and overthrow is too apparent to escape the attention of its apologists and defenders. Without the infraction of law or constitutional right on the part of our rulers, the weakening of the chains of bondage has outrun the anticipations of those most sanguine of the early overthrow of Slavery. It is most apparent to all mankind, that the rebels themselves, who went to war to strengthen Slavery, have pulled down their Dagon temple over their heads. It is they, and not this Government, that have overturned Slavery. Why may not the loyal citizens of the Republic, with such gratifying evidences before them of the steady triumph of their cause and the advancement of the true interests of humanity, learn to keep their souls in patience, while truth is marching on?

But to return to the case in point—the raid of JACKSON down the Shenandoah Valley. It has borne its good fruits. The Union is stronger for this sudden attack upon a weak point. It has awakened the country to an appreciation of Major.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, one of the ablest and most useful of our chieftains and statesmen. It has drawn out, in the most unexpected manner, new and gratifying evidence of the inexhaustible patriotism and resources of the Union—rendering it sure that our Government is more than equal to any possible strain that may come upon it. So much has the raid of JACKSON done for the Government *per se*.

On the other hand, the result cannot but be most disheartening to the enemy. They have boasted always of their ability to bring the war into the loyal States; and they threaten often to do so. They have professed to believe that Maryland is enslaved, and that on the first appearance of a rebel army on her borders, her people would break out in irrepressible revolt against the Government at Washington. The raid of JACKSON extinguishes both delusions. They find how signally a distinguished General has failed, under circumstances more favorable than will ever occur again, to put a single rebel soldier on the soil of a loyal State. And they find how Maryland, instead of springing to arms to hail their coming as that of deliverers, is set a-surging with loyal indignation at their approach, bringing speedy and fierce punishment on every manifestation of sympathy with the rebel cause. Is not the latent hope of succor from Maryland treason crushed forever from the rebel heart? The blood of KENLY and his fated comrades has consecrated Maryland afresh to the Union, under whose flag she will be ranged in all future time. And no longer, at no time and under no circumstance whatever, will the disloyal and treasonable utterances that have hitherto hissed in the ears of her true-hearted citizens be tolerated in their hearing. Treason is henceforth to be the badge of dishonor in Maryland, and its utterer is to be the object of popular contempt, liable to be kicked and spit upon in the streets of her chief city. Neither wealth, family renown nor fashion can run the gauntlet of a loyal sentiment like that aroused in Maryland. And so dies a fondly cherished hope of rebellion.

For all these blessings that we have enumerated, and for many more that we could easily call attention to, have we not reason to thank STONEWALL JACKSON, and him only? No man on our own side, animated by the best intent, could have done so much in a single campaign for the strengthening of the Union cause as he has done.

The Term of Enlistment—Official Orders and Counter-Orders.

The subjoined communication gives expression to a wide-felt uncertainty as to the time for which the regiments that have responded to the recent call of the Government will be required to serve.

THURSDAY, May 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you be so kind as to inform your readers, through your columns, if the regiments now going to the seat of war are to serve for three months or the war? There is a great deal of anxiety manifested by many persons for some definite information on the matter, as an impression prevails that Congress has forbidden the acceptance of any more troops for a period less than three years or the war.

By answering this you will relieve the anxiety of many of your subscribers. Very respectfully,

AN INQUIRER.

If the ways of the Secretary of War did not pass all understanding, no such doubts would disquiet the minds of the ten thousand anxious "Inquirers" who are in precisely the same plight as our correspondent. In the absence of official intelligence relative to the term of enlistment of the troops from this State, we have no means of replying categorically to this inquiry; we understand, however, that the War Department has informed Gov. MORGAN that the quota of three months' troops is limited to those already accepted. It appears, therefore, that *only those regiments which have already left, and those that have received marching orders*—the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, and possibly one regiment from Albany and one from Buffalo—will be sent out of the State. These regiments will serve for three months, "unless sooner discharged." In regard to the other regiments, the call is to be considered as countermanded.

If it be any consolation to our distraught militia to learn that the militia of the other States have been equally muddled in regard to their procedure, they may enjoy it to the full. Take, for example, the experience of the Massachusetts men. On Monday morning, Gov. ANDREW issued his high-pressure sensation order, addressed to the "Men of Massachusetts," and commanding the *whole active militia of the State* to assemble the following day on Boston Common. On that classic ground the next day there assembled, "with fiery zeal and courageous patriotism," four thousand men—bulging the Campus Martius of a Common with their magnitude. Previous to leaving, however, they inquired, with natural Yankee caution, how long they were to serve? At the same time they cited an act of Congress, passed in July, 1861, giving the President authority to detain the militia called out by his order until sixty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress, in December next, and longer at the discretion of Congress—which would involve a service of eight months or more at the election of the President or Congress. The men of Massachusetts were willing to serve for three months, but were not willing, *without warning*, to go for an indefinite period. This was something which Gov. ANDREW, in his "fiery zeal and courageous patriotism," had not thought of. Accordingly, he telegraphed to the War Department for authority to order them to be mustered in for three months. A telegram was received in reply, directing that the militia should be released—"concentrations of forces having been effected which rendered further reinforcements unnecessary."

It is quite likely that we shall never fully know the secret history of this curious episode of official flurry and *fiasco*—Secretary STANTON having of late grown strangely reticent. By putting this and that together, however, it is very evident that the little affair of BANKS' retreat threw the War Department into a genuine panic as to the safety of Washington, and that in this mood the Secretary of War actually did telegraph to the Governors of the loyal States for the whole of their respective militia—and this, too, without any consideration of either the term of service, the existing provisions on that head, or even the use to which the men should be put! The one fine fact in this odd muddle is the unquestioning alacrity and enthusiasm with which the militia responded. In this State alone thirty or forty regiments leaped to arms, and without doubt a fortnight would have seen a hundred thousand men from the North *en route* for Washington. It is an episode in which patriotic ardor on the one hand is only equaled by official stupidity on the other.

UNION LEADERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—It is fortunate, in view of the late symptoms of returning loyalty in North Carolina, that there are able men in that Commonwealth both competent and willing to direct this movement. Unlike most of the seceded States, the leaders of opinion and politics, the influential and representative men of North Carolina, are in many cases loyal. The Old North State does not breed that type of fiery Southern Secessionist aristocracy common both to the State that lies North and that which lies South of her. Not that the men referred to have been, or are now, *actively* loyal; no doubt they have acquiesced in the secession rule—quietly biding their time. But all their instincts, habitudes and sympathies incline them to the side of the Union, and just as soon as they can safely do so, they will doubtless come forward and give voice and form to the popular sentiment in favor of a return to it.

In the Convention of that State, which has been in session during a great part of the secession *régime*, and which was the real power that pushed Gov. CLARK to take his recent bold State Rights stand in opposition to the Richmond Confederacy, two-thirds of the members belong to this class of *instinctively* Union men. Among them are GEORGE BADGER, formerly in the Senate of the United States, and an eminent jurist and expounder of Constitutional law; WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Hillsboro', a man of influence in those counties in which the fewest slaves are to be found; THOMAS RUFFIN, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and a man respected by all classes. With these are also associated such men as PEARSON, the present Chief Justice; Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, of Greensboro', talked of in the Fall of 1860 as Southern Union candidate for the Presidency; Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, also of Greensboro', and Wm. W. HOLDEN, editor of the most influential paper in the State, the Raleigh *Standard*—long a most resolute and defiant antagonist of every party or person favoring the dissolution of the Union, and since secession, a damaging opponent of the Jeff. Davis rule. These men, and others of the same stamp, must play an important part in the work of reconstruction, which we may fairly consider as initiated. It is fortunate for North Carolina that she has men so well fitted to guide her out of the slough of secession.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING—THE REBEL ACCOUNT.—Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Report of the Battle of Shiloh must have been more to the taste of President DAVIS than that of Bull Run, as it has seen the light within two months after the conflict. There are reasons indeed why it should be satisfactory. BEAUREGARD is shrewd and plausible. He knows how to put a bad picture in an advantageous light; and doubtless, nine out of ten of his dull rebel readers fancy the narrative to be one of a victory, attended by inestimable strategic consequences. The odds are all placed on the side of GRANT'S army. Its numbers, position, and the presence of the gunboats, are represented at full value; and the daring plans of the rebel leader became really meritorious, considering the magnitude of the task he had set for himself. It was simply to rout GRANT at all points, under the very guns of the flotilla, drive his forces into the river, and return to Corinth, carrying back untold booty in great guns, small arms and equipage. The plan, he alleges, failed only because of the unexpected arrival of BUELL; but so admirably conducted was the retreat, that the rebels reached the lines of Corinth without the Nationals venturing to harass them. They found it inconvenient, however, to take with them anything but such better weapons as the rebels picked up on the field, as the relics of runaway Yankees. The losses in general officers, and rank and file, on the rebel side, are admitted to be great; but newspaper reports are relied upon to prove the loss on the side of the North to be yet greater.

Upon the whole, there is a less marked variation from fact in this report than was to be expected. It is not quite true that all the skill and generalship was exhibited by the rebel leaders; nor is it literally true that even the battle of the first day was a rebel victory; for GRANT'S army was still on the battle-field, recombining for a further encounter, while so far from fulfilling their programme of gathering up plunder and falling back to Corinth, the rebels lay all night sleepless upon their arms, waiting anxiously for daybreak. The fight was thus certainly drawn on the first day, notwithstanding the surprise and the superiority of the rebel strength. On the second day the rebels fled, or marched away, if you will, from the battle-ground, their commander making to the victors that most absolute acknowledgment of defeat, a request for leave to bury his dead. Nor did he prevent the junction of BUELL and GRANT, the only distinct object which he professes to have had in view. With these corrections, BEAUREGARD'S report comes as near the truth as such official stories are apt to approach.

WHAT ARE OUR IRON-CLADS DOING?—It seems, as matters now stand, that our fleet of iron-clad gunboats on the James River is destined to have no part in the operations against Richmond. Ever since their repulse from Fort Darling, a fortnight ago, they have been, and are still, lying idle, fifteen or twenty miles below City Point.

We cannot but think this is a great mistake. Their coöperation would secure the immediate capture of Richmond, and would also secure important results attainable by no other means. Whether the rebel army in front of Richmond is beaten there or concludes to evacuate the city, its retreat in either case must be by a line that can be completely commanded by our gunboats. Let them either destroy or hold the railroad bridge of the Danville line across the James River at the Capital, while they do the same by the line of communication over the Appomattox at Petersburgh, (within easy striking distance of our fleet from where it now is,) and the only two routes of retreat southward will be effectually cut off. This omitted and the best strategy of MCCLELLAN will be unavailing—the rebels will make good their flight.

We fear there is no evidence that the Navy Department purposes pursuing this course. The inference is either that it regards the task as impracticable, or the end to be gained as not worth the effort. We can hardly suppose that even the Navy Department will be so blind as to take the latter view; we must, therefore, conclude that it regards the obstructions and defences between Fort Darling and the rebel Capital as too formidable to repeat the attempt. We have no precise information as to the nature of these obstructions; but it is well known that they are of recent adoption, and it is also well known that no obstructions can be placed in the channel of a river that cannot be cleared away or blown up in a few days. All our previous naval expeditions have found their course arrested by similar devices, and notably in the approach to New-Orleans every form of obstruction that rebel ingenuity could devise—sunken vessels, chains, torpedoes, fire-ships and what not—were placed to retard the passage of our fleet, which, mark well, were not iron-clads, but wooden gunboats. But engineering skill made short work with these *impedimenta*. The same skill and energy would speedily send our fleet to Richmond. At least we should like to see it *tried*, in place of that inertia that keeps our iron-clad vessels lying idle for a fortnight.

THE ORIGINAL OF THE IRON-CLADS.—On another page we publish a drawing of the first iron-clad vessel, or rather plan of an iron-clad vessel, for it never came to material realization. The drawings of this ship, for which letters patent were taken out by THOMAS GREGG, of Pennsylvania, in 1814, are copied from the originals deposited in the Patent-office in Washington, and are accompanied by the inventor's specifications. We give it, of course, simply for its historical interest, without expecting that the model will be immediately adopted by our naval architects; though, for that matter, our modern *Monitors* and *Merrimacs* are quite as grotesque as this original father of the pachyderms. Mr. GREGG'S ship embraces many if not all the features of iron-clad vessels of to-day, and is a new illustration of that law of *anticipation* so common in science and art.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.—Everybody appears to be delighted with the comprehensiveness, energy and humanity of the new Surgeon-General, Dr. HAMMOND. But everybody is asking, what has become of that corps of Inspectors, which, by the provisions of the bill under which Dr. HAMMOND was appointed, were immediately to be selected by the President and Senate out of the whole medical corps, and the Brigade Surgeons, with *sole reference to qualifications*, for the purpose of carrying out necessary reforms and animating a new medical *régime*. Notwithstanding the well-known sufferings of the army—requiring an immense amount of volunteer aid in the Medical Department; notwithstanding the necessity of superseding the inefficiency of the old grade by men of talent and zeal raised to higher rank, and thus able to overrule them; notwithstanding the cry of the army, East and West, for additional medical men,—six weeks have passed by and no action has been taken to supply the only instruments by which any reform can be carried into the Medical Department. Dr. HAMMOND must be as helpless as a man without limbs in his present position. He might have the energies of a giant, and yet, in the exhausted receiver in which he is left, perish.

The bill, as the public will recollect, called for the immediate appointment by the President and Senate of a corps of Inspectors, who were to be selected wholly for merit. To these Inspectors were assigned duties entirely unknown hitherto in the medical service, and powers of the highest importance. Among other things, they were to have the right and duty of summarily discharging invalids, in their judgment disabled for service, and sending them home. Fifteen thousand such, at least, are now suffering, week after week, the gross inhumanity of detention in the hospitals, at a vast expense to the Government, and occupying places very much needed by other sick men, simply because these officers are not created, to whom the right and duty of discharging these sufferers is assigned. A more criminal delay it is impossible to conceive.

The welfare of the army imperatively calls for the prompt exercise of the powers conferred upon the President by the bill reorganizing the medical department. We trust it will not be long delayed.

CONFESSED DESPONDENCY OF THE REBELS.—Judge ROST'S letter to his rebel brother YANCEY, which Gen. BUTLER has exhumed and published in the New-Orleans papers, gives us a glimpse into the domestic councils of the Confederates. He writes from Spain, whither he had gone in pursuit of recognition. He was told at Paris, both by the Spanish Legation and by the French Minister, that he couldn't get it, and he discovers, to his sorrow, that it is even so. But, worse than all this, he is compelled to abandon the hope that any European Power will break the blockade. "This," he confesses, "destroys the last hope" of receiving the slightest aid from any of the leading Powers of Europe.

Judge ROST finds some consolation, however, for this reverse. It releases the South from any obligation to grant *free trade* to Europe. They can now impose duties on imports, which will pay the debt which independence is likely to cost them. Judging from present appearances, this will render necessary rather a high tariff. South Carolina will again secede or nullify. Beside, it may be well to get rid of the blockade before attempting to collect these duties.

Judge ROST deplores the news of their recent reverses. It has "done great injury to our cause." He suggests that "reliable *Southern* accounts" be sent out to counteract the Northern reports. If BEAUREGARD did not work so slowly, his fictitious reports would answer the purpose admirably; but Europe can't wait two months to have its impressions corrected. Judge ROST'S letter is decidedly despondent.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE DISRESPECTFUL LADIES OF NEW-ORLEANS.—It seems that the order imputed to Gen. BUTLER, concerning ladies who make up faces at the Union soldiers, was genuine. He did actually issue it, though there comes with it from New-Orleans an explanatory paragraph, which somewhat modifies its effect. It seems that by a municipal regulation in New-Orleans, "women of the town practicing their avocation" are liable to be imprisoned in the Calaboose; and Gen. BUTLER merely intends to say by his order, that women who insult or express contempt, by word or gesture, for any officer or soldier of the United States, shall be subject to the same punishment. We regret that he did not say so in distinct terms, if that was his meaning. Besides the coarse and needless vulgarity of the language of his order, it was obnoxious to the very serious misconstruction which was put upon it by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and by nearly all who read it, without the comment by which it has now been followed. Our troops have probably had more severe trials to encounter than the scowls and grimaces of the female department of Secession; but if they cannot sustain these afflictions, they should have some regard to decency and their own dignity in their mode of inflicting punishment.

SPICY READING.—Gen. BUTLER'S orders, which fall thick as Autumn leaves around the ears of the Secessionists of New-Orleans, are about the spiciest specimens of Southern literature which reach us now-a-days. The General governs all departments of his new realm with most commendable vigor and vigilance. We see he has taken charge of the *Delta*. If its articles are as sharp as his orders, we trust he will put the TIMES on his exchange list.

Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 29.

WHITNEY'S elevator, in this city, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, together with 60,000 bushels of wheat and 6,950 bushels of corn. The grain was owned by various millers, on which there was but $14,000 insurance. There was $15,000 insurance on the elevator. The aggregate loss is $82,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Intelligence Received at the War Department.

Why Col. Corcoran is Not Exchanged.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is understood at the War Department that McCLELLAN made a very decided advance to-day, gaining new and important positions.

There is now every indication that a great battle will be fought at or near Corinth before the expiration of another week.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate will meet to-morrow and on Saturday. The Executive Session, to-day, was very brief and no confirmations of importance were made. In the discussion to-day upon the tax-bill, Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, whom Gov. SPRAGUE is to succeed, made a powerful speech against the general character of the bill, deeming it altogether too elaborate and complex. He gave it as his opinion that but a few articles should have been taxed, and that a heavy rate upon whisky, alcohol, ale, tobacco, and such commodities, while likely to afford an ample revenue, would not have been felt by the people. He also favored an income tax, but especially denounced any attempt to tax what he termed the industry of the country.

The adjournment of the House to Monday, ostensibly to afford opportunity for cleansing the Hall, has given many Members time to visit their homes. The evening train for Philadelphia and New-York was crowded with Representatives eager for a holiday.

It is still thought that by the active cooperation of the Senate a final adjournment may be had by the 20th of June, as already intimated in this correspondence.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Recently, JOHN DEAN, Esq., presented to the Circuit Court the petition of DANIEL BARED for a writ of *habeas corpus* to Marshal LAMON for the discharge of a colored man, claimed by a citizen of Maryland as his slave, on the ground that said alleged fugitive is illegally detained, and the restraint and imprisonment are not authorized by the Fugitive Slave law of 1850—in other words, that the law does not apply to the District of Columbia. Mr. DEAN to-day continued his argument to show the writ could not be refused. The Court had previously intimated they would not grant the prayer, and to-day said an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the refusal, just as well as upon the writ. Further argument will be heard to-morrow. The Fugitive Slave law continues to be enforced. During this month about fifty slaves have been returned to their claimants.

ARRIVAL OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY SCOTT.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War arrived here this morning, from Gen. HALLECK'S Department, where his services have been of great value in expediting the concentration of the troops, and otherwise promoting the interests of the Department. Col. SCOTT having been reelected Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Directors of that corporation, with which he has long been so prominently connected, earnestly requesting his return to its service, he has tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary of War, to take effect the 1st of June. In his withdrawal the Department will lose a most capable and efficient officer, whose excellent business qualifications have been of the utmost value to the country, and whose name must ever be honorably associated with the herculean labors of the Government in its first year's struggle to overcome the rebellion.

It is reported that Capt. RUGGLES, of the Adjutant-General's Department, will be the new Assistant Secretary of War. Capt. RUGGLES is one of the most efficient officers of the War Department. Since the commencement of the war his duties have, perhaps, been the most arduous in the Department, and his appointment as Assistant Secretary would be an acknowledgment of the ability of a popular and faithful officer.

THE CASE OF COL. CORCORAN.

The return to Fortress Monroe of Col. HANSON, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, rebel army, who was sent to Gen. HUGER by Gen. WOOL, to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN, and the report that Gen. HUGER declined to effect the exchange, has created considerable surprise here. Letters from Gen. WOOL explain the matter by giving the reply of Gen. HUGER, which is that no more exchanges will be made until the privateersmen in our possession are delivered up. It will be remembered that the rebels held Cols. CORCORAN, WILCOX and others as hostages to be treated as the privateersmen were, but it was not supposed that they were to be exchanged only for those. Nice, however, as is the requirement of the rebels, it will probably be speedily granted. The privateersmen are already at Fortress Monroe, and Mr. ODELL goes thither to-morrow to see that they are promptly sent to Gen. HUGER, and hoping to return in a few days bringing Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX, and Union prisoners to the number of the pirates with him.

AN EXCURSION TO FORTRESS MONROE.

The Naval Committee of the House, with several invited guests, will make an excursion to Fortress Monroe and vicinity to-morrow, leaving the navy-yard at noon on a steamer especially provided.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander HAGGERTY has been ordered to the Naval Observatory. GEORGE W. JENKINS and LEVI L. JAMES have been appointed Acting-Masters. The Navy Department has received information that Acting-Master A. W. EMERSON deserted from the *Galena*, on the 15th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Messrs H. GRINNELL, R. M. BLATCHFORD, PROSPER M. WETMORE, Police Commissioner BOWEN, and other well-known New-Yorkers, arrived here to-day.

REFERRED TO GOV. MORGAN.

Ex-Senator STINOLA, of Brooklyn, who came here to ask permission of the Government to raise a brigade for the war, has been referred to Gov. MORGAN with a favorable recommendation. Secretary STANTON will not authorize the raising of regiments or brigades of volunteers, except through the Governors of the respective States. All representations that he has agreed to accept them direct are incorrect.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Senator SPRAGUE arrived here this morning and is domiciled at Willards. He is warmly congratulated upon the new honors paid him by his State. He is now here in a military capacity.

LOCAL MATTERS.

At a meeting held in this city last night, to advocate the election of Mayor WALLICH and other unconditional Union candidates for Municipal favor, Mr. FLEMMING said he believed the meeting was an uncon[ditional] Union meeting, but there were many men sticking the Government "pap" who were not present. Why are they not here? They would say that they were Union men, but talk to them of National affairs, they would answer in monosyllables, and he believed if JEFF. DAVIS came to town they would fling up their hats and cry for joy. There is not much reason to believe this assertion. There is no doubt that no inconsiderable number of Government employes, who are citizens of this District, will work and vote for the triumph of the avowed conditional Union candidate, whose success would be received with joy by every Secessionist in the country.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) called up the memorial of the Legislature of Virginia, with reference to the division of that State, and requesting the Senators and Representatives to use their influence to secure the admission of the new State of Western Virginia. He referred to the manner in which the allegiance of the State was transferred to the rebellion by secret session, and without consulting the people, and to the action of the people of Northwestern Virginia remaining loyal to the Union, and forming a separate Government. He claimed that this feeling for a division of the State was no new thing, but had been frequently urged by the people of the State. Reason and justice were both in favor of a new State. There was a sufficient number of inhabitants there, and Western Virginia was completely divided from the Eastern half by the Alleghany Mountains. Nature seems to have divided the two. Commerce and industry both demand a separation. There has never been but little commercial intercourse between Western and Easte n Virginia. The difference of the social institutions and habits of both indicate separation. Slavery cannot exist in Western Virginia, and why should the people of that section be compelled to be subjected to a system of laws calcued o Slavery which exists in Virginia? The geographical position, climate, natural productions, and moral and religious sentiments of the people, absolutely forbid the existence of Slavery in Western Virginia. He contended that the proposed State was rich in mineral and other resources, and would make a wealthy and prosperous State.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. HENDERSON'S amendment that the proposed tax on slaves shall not be levied in any State which has adopted the system of gradual emancipation—Yeas, 15; Nays, 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to reduce the proposed tax on slaves from $5 each to $2, as being sufficiently high in the present condition of things.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought it was mere trifling with the Constitution. There was no difference between laying a tax on a slave and on the claim of the master. The prohibition of the Constitution was intended to prevent just such a tax.

Mr. SUMNER said we were here as Senators to consider most important questions, and not to go into a side issue. He said there was a disposition at home and abroad to magnify the troubles of the country. When this Administration came into power there was a debt of $120,000,000, and it has been stated that the present indebtedness is as high as $1,200,000,000. On the 27th of May, the total indebtedness on the books at the Treasury was $485,756,005 01, making an increase of about $365,000,000. There were accounts going through the office, etc., which would probably make that increase about $400,000,000. The expenses have been much greater this first year of the war than it would be any other year, if it should continue. The estimated expenses for this week were $9,697,500, or about $1,600,000 per day. The probable debt at the end of the fiscal year will be $550,000,000. In regard to the Tax bill, as it came from the House, it did not receive the favor of a majority of the Finance Committee. He thought it a bill for the benefit of the rich and a burden on the poor. He proposed by his amendment to simplify the bill very much; place a tax on fewer articles, and harm no branches of industry. He calculated to get about $155,000,000 from his bill, and another $100,000,000 from imports. Such a revenue would clear the Goverument of debt in ten years, giving $100,000,000 for the annual expense of the Government. The debt at the end of the war, he presumed, would be about $800,000,000. He said every other country in the world had taken off the tax on industrial pursuits, and put it on just such articles as he proposed by his amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that the proposed tax on slaves was not a capitation tax, and not objectionable to the charge of unconstitutionality. It was a tax which would be levied on apprentices, &c., in the Free States. It did not apply to slaves alone. He was opposed to reducing it to $2, but was willing to make it $3.

Mr. POWELL, of Indiana, (Union,) claimed that this was a direct tax laid upon the person, and the Constitution expressly says that direct taxes must be apportioned equally among the States. The saying that this lays a tax on the service and does not touch the slave, is a mere subterfuge to evade the Constitution. In regard to the estimate of the expenditores, as given by the Senator from Rhode Island, he thought the expenses and debt were much greater—nearer twelve hundred millions.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said this was an attempt to tax a man simply because he was a slaveholder, and is in violation of the Constitution. He said the legislation of this Congress seemed designed expressly to drive all the Southern States out of the Union, and Senators get up and denounce slaveholders as being worse than everybody else. But such insinuations, coming from such quarters, meet with only scorn and contempt.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) looked upon this as a mere question of finance. He thought that which was bought and sold in the market, and given away in wills, was property, and he would treat it as such, and tax it as such.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment, to reduce the tax to two dollars, was adopted. Yeas, 28; Nays, 10.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said, in his opinion, we had no right, under the Constitution, to levy such a tax as proposed. He had no objection to strike Slavery a blow if he could; but he was not willing to strike it through the Constitution, and wound the Constitution at the same blow. He thought this tax such a tax as provided for by the Constitution, under the head of a direct tax.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) contended that this was not a tax on slaves, but would include a great number of apprentices in the North. He had a great regard for the small mechanics of the North, and there were constitutional doubts as to the propriety of taxing slaves. This proposition seemed to him like whipping the devil around a stump, to speak plainly.

The question was then taken on Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment as amended, and it was rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hall, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—22.

The Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from C. W. WALTON, stating that he is about to accept and enter upon the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in Maine, and resigning his seat as member of the House.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill establishing a land-office in Colorado Territory. Passed.

The House passed, 74 against 37, the bill declaring, as the census of California has never been reliably taken till the year 1860, and as it appears that said State had a sufficient population to entitle her to three Representatives, under the supposition that California was entitled to the same, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to, and paid by her, under the census of 1860, therefore she be allowed three Representatives, instead of two, until the beginning of the next Congress.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, giving Consuls and commercial agents on the coast of Africa certain judicial powers, in order that proceedings may be by them instituted against the vessels engaged in the trade; the persons concerned to be tried in the Courts of the country. Passed, 63 against 45.

The bill dividing Pennsylvania into two judicial districts, and providing for holding a District Court at Erie, passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of the Douglas Hospital.

Mr. WOODRUFF, of Connecticut, (Opp.,) while declaring himself in favor of prosecuting the war to restore the authority of the United States, said he could not support the Confiscation and Emancipation bills, regarding them as inexpedient, unjust and unconstitutional. The advocates of extreme measures seemed to be giving aid to the enemy, and pursuing a course better calculated to destroy the Union than that of the rebels themselves.

Debate on the bill followed, and it was finally rejected.

Adjourned till Monday.

Amusements.

MR. BARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. BARRY gave his second entertainment at the Cooper Institute, last evening. His theory of horse-taming was illustrated with three extremely ungentle animals, the first of which was owned by Mr. THOMAS ROBSON. This was a young sorrel colt, which was entirely wild and ungoverned at the time of his introduction to the audience. The second horse belonged to Mr. KEALES; the third, and last, which was the longest and strongest of all, to Mr. BELLOWS. Mr. BARRY stated it to be his belief that the most important lesson to teach the horse is that of standing still; and encouraged his maternal hearers by assuring them that colts were more easily governed than children. The lecture was extremely entertaining, and was concluded by a general invitation to those of his audience who owned horses to commit them to his teachings. He announced another lecture for to-morrow evening and one for Saturday afternoon.

READINGS BY PROF. HOW.—At Clinton Hall, this evening, Prof. How will give a series of readings from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

PROGRESS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE, AND RECEPTION THERE—THEY REMAIN IN BALTIMORE.

From our Special Reporter.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday Evening, May 27, 1862.

Before this can reach you, you will doubtless have been informed by telegraph of the arrival of the National Guard, Col. LEFFERTS, here, and also something of the manner in which they were received. They left New-York, some seven hundred strong, on Monday evening, on one of the boats of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, and proceeded to Elizabethport, where cars were in waiting for them. But little time was lost in getting the regiment on board the train, in which, without other accident than a slight injury to one of the men, who was caught between two cars, and running over a pig, all arrived safely. On the way there was very little occurred of sufficient interest to warrant a lengthy letter, at a time when your columns are crowded with matters of first importance. All along the railroad line, during the day, and at a number of places during the night, the regiment was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and flags, in which the women seemed even more ardent than the men. Whatever the truth may be in relation to the sentiments of the women of the South, there is no doubt of the devotion of the women (and men too) to the cause of the Union.

The arrival of the train at Cockeysville, a pretty little place about 15 miles from Baltimore, afforded the first opportunity along the road of seeing any Union soldiers. At this point a portion of the Third Maryland was stationed guarding the road. They cheered us lustily, and their cheers were as lustily returned. It was at this very point that the lamentable accident occurred to the pig—he got under the cars and a sudden motion of the wheels beheaded him. There was some complaint in relation to the Commissary department, because the beheaded pig was not secured to the guard; but the Third Maryland were more familiar with the country, and the body was spirited away. Those fond of scandal are reporting a strong smell of roast pig in the region of Cockeysville.

As soon as he train reached the Baltimore dépôt, the regiment was formed in the street and commenced the march through the city to the Washington dépôt. There was considerable curiosity to witness how the march through the city would be received, as the statements made at Cockeysville were to the effect that there was a great deal of bitter secession feeling; that disturbances were occurring daily, and that the Union men of the city had formed a regiment to keep secessionism down. The result, however, was quite satisfactory. True, there was not many grand bursts of enthusiasm, but all along the line of march there was cheering, and the windows were well filled with women, who waved handkerchiefs and American flags.

Arrived at the Washington Dépôt, Col. LEFFERTS received orders to remain in Baltimore, instead of going on to Washington. The regiment was then marched to the Union Barracks for the night, the officers quartering at the "Eutaw House." To-morrow, it is expected that the regiment will go into camp near the city.

As a great deal has been said of the fear of many Unionists here to give expression to their sentiments; I will mention one instance to the contrary, which has come within my hearing during the hour I have been in the city. While I have been writing this brief note in the "Eutaw House," a young lady, who has a fine, powerful voice for singing patriotic songs, (and who, I am sure, must be beautiful,) has been entertaining me from the parlor of the next house, and not only me, but every other loyal man within the block, on either side of the street, with "The Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," "Father, Look up and see that Flag," &c. I respectfully submit that she will do for this locality. MOMOTOMBO.

MOVEMENTS OF REGULARS.

Since Tuesday last, every succeeding hour witnesses increased exertions to put the new regular regiments on a war footing. Being enlisted for four years, and for general service, they are found to be available for all duties, no matter where to be performed. These new regiments are eleven in number, have, or are to have, three battalions of 800 men, giving each regiment when full 2,400 men. All have their first battalion filled, and serving at the seat of war. Several have their second nearly organized, and the Eighteenth, the headquarters of which is at Columbus, Ohio, has three battalions, or the entire 2,400 men enrolled. Yesterday recruiting was commenced at several new stations, and there is hardly a town of any importance in the States of Maine, Ohio, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, that representatives of the above troops are not enlisting men. Lieut. MORGAN, Twelfth Foot, has been dispatched to Pottsville, Penn., for the purpose of opening a recruiting office there. He is to send on to Fort Hamilton all the men obtained, who will be supplied with requisites and drilled for duty. The Fourteenth Regiment, now numbering over 1,200 rank and file, has opened offices to fill up its ranks, and all the troops enlisted for its second battalion were sent to Washington on Tuesday. Over 800 members of this regiment are in the advance, with Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. An officer engaged on the Medical Staff in this City—Mr. CHARLES F. HOWARD—left yesterday to report for duty to the War Department. Soldiers enlisted for the old regiments of the army, or for "general service," are to be forwarded to the headquarters of the recruiting service for the Department of the East.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, (WASHINGTON GRAYS.)

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS.

Pursuant to an order published in yesterday's TIMES, the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M. left for Washington last evening. Regimental line was commenced to be formed on Lafayette-place, at 4 o'clock, and the men, shortly after 5, were marched to TIFFANY & Co.'s store, on Broadway, where they were drawn up in line, in order, to have a handsome stand of colors presented to them. Col. VARIAN advanced to the front, and his field, staff and line officers gathered around him. Gen. ANTHON, accompanied by Gen. HALL, Col. BLISS, Hon. B. F. PINCKNEY, and other well-known gentlemen, then came forward, and made the presentation on behalf of the friends of the regiment. In doing so, he said:

COL. VARIAN, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT: When the information, that the National Capital was again menaced by an insolent and traitorous enemy, thrilled through every heart, I well knew that the gallant Eighth would be among the first to offer its services in sustaining the Constitution and laws of our beloved country. Your full ranks and enthusiastic bearing clearly prove that I was not mistaken, and your appearance to-day naturally recalls to my recollection that former occasion, when, upon an equally short notice, you forsook your ordinary avocations, and burning with loyalty, assisted in keeping in check the turbulent masses of Baltimore, and in opening the way to Washington. A glorious opportunity is now offered you of effacing the recollections of the disasters of Bull Run, to whomsoever they are attributable, and of avenging your comrades of beloved memory, who perished on that unfortunate day, by your gallant deeds in the service to which you are now called. I know that your brave and experienced Colonel, and his able field and line officers, have determined to do this, and I feel assured that, with the blessing of God, you will do it. Forget not the example of the patriots of the Revolution, when in the midst of the battle your eyes rest upon the gorgeous ensigns of the State, and of the Republic, which I now, in behalf of some of our most distinguished citizens present to you. Guard them as the emblems of your country, preserve them as the symbols of your own honor, bear them gloriously upon the field, wreathe them with victory, and when you bring them back with you, your fellow-citizens will preserve them as the sacred tokens of your patriotism, and will emblazon upon their silken folds, in letters of gold, the word "Washington," which shall signify that you have emulated the virtues of the hero and patriot of the Revolution, and have saved from the hands of a ruthless enemy the Capital of the Republic.

During the speech he was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged cheers by the soldiers and civilians both. In response, Col. VARIAN spoke briefly; he said:

That in the name of the Eighth he accepted the beautiful colors, and thanked the donors for their most magnificent gift. He promised that the banners should be kept in safety, and brought back unsullied from dishonor. Again thanking them, he concluded by saying he would endeavor to perform his duty, and on his return he thought it would be proved he had.

The colors, which have been previously described in these columns, were handed to him, he in turn handing them to the Color-Sergeants, who carried them along the line, cheer upon cheer greeting them as they passed.

Col. VARIAN then requested Major BUCK to step to the front. It was for the purpose of presenting him with a sword, sash and belt, Hon. B. F. PINCKNEY, in delivering them to the Major, said that they were the gift of a few friends, who knew and appreciated the conduct of Major BUCK, he had already been once to the wars, now he was nobly going the second time, and he was sure that the sword would never be disgraced.

Maj. BUCK remarked that he was not prepared to receive such a munificent gift; that he had no words to express to the givers how thankful he was for the gift. In conclusion he said that if the sword was disgraced, it would never be he who disgraced it.

A roll of music was then handed to Col. VARIAN, from Mrs. CHARLES E. SEACORD, the lady's own composition, with the hope that in a short time his band would be enabled to play some of the pieces.

The officers of the Eighth, accompanied by their Colonel, then entered TIFFANY'S, where a collation was prepared for them. Col. VARIAN, after having staved two or three minutes, was leaving, when his health was drunk. He returned thanks, and was going, when three cheers were given for him. Turning, he said: "My reputation rests with myself this time; if I do not succeed it will be my own fault." A perfect storm of applause followed him as he left the building.

The order to march was again soon given, and the men—frequently cheered upon the route—proceeded to Pier No. 1, North River, where a steamboat was in waiting to convey them to South Amboy, thence in cars to Washington. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—JOSHUA M. VARIAN.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Obed F. Wentworth.
Major—Leander Buck.
Adjutant—David B. Keeler, Jr.
Surgeon—S. S. Stilwell.
Quartermaster—J. T. Smith.
Paymaster—Edward Kearney.
Chaplain—Rev. J. W. Crumm.
Assistant Paymaster—Wm. Schwarzwaelder.
Commissary—M. T. Dorsch.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Assistant Quartermaster—Bela M. Farnham.
Sergeant-Major—Henry A. Heiser.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Henry Miller.
Commissary-Sergeant—S. Van Dyke.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captains—Co. A, J. O. Johnston; Co. B, M. W. Wall; Co. C, John Appleton; Co. D, Isaac Cohen. Co. E, W. S. Cox; Co. F, J. G. Dimond; Co. G, A. S. Wood; Co. H, Henry Bleker; Co. I, W. Robinson; Co. K, J. P. Hayden.

Lieutenants—Co. A, Geo. H. Day, Young; Co. B, W. R. Stetson. A. Hermann; Co. C, R. L. Dunphy; Co. D, T. A. Van Tassel, H. R. Graham; Co. E, Henry Monuss, J. W Brown; Co. F, Geo. Kramer, Geo. D. Scott; Co. G, R. J. Clyde, E. Weiling; Co. H, John Mahon, E. M. Bloomer; Co. I, David Hastings, Trott; Co. K, E. C. Rushmore, E. Weed.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

At an early hour yesterday morning the armory of this regiment was crowded with the friends of the members, who expected that the corps would leave by noon. They were disappointed, it not leaving till nearly 9 o'clock. During the greater part of the day, the officers were busily employed in distributing uniforms, knapsacks, canteens, arms, &c., to the men. All were in the highest spirits, and when it was known, positively, that regimental line would be formed at 6 o'clock, intense enthusiasm and every feeling of delight were manifested. The regiment has not been organized quite a year, and the young men who compose it have great satisfaction in the fact that it was among the first that offered on the reception of the President's last call. They will be armed with the Enfield rifle, some, it is said, of the lot taken from the enemy at Fort Donelson.

At 6 o'clock the formation of the regiment commenced on Broome-street, east of Broadway. Shortly after 7, the Adjutant announced to the Colonel that all was in readiness, and the order for march was given. The route to the cars was crowded with spectators, who gave many a hearty benison to the Thirty-seventh. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—Charles Roome.
Lieut.-Colonel—C. D. Ashley.
Major——,
Adjutant—Charles M. Catlin.
Engineer—H. J. Scudder.
Surgeon—Hy. Slack.
Quartermaster—J. A. Timpson.
Paymaster—Walter Roome.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Surgeon's Mate—Jas. W. Purdy.
Assistant Quartermaster—A. G. Montgomery, JR.
Assistant-Paymaster—James F. Ulshom.
Chaplain—Rev. Geo. Jarvis Geer.
Sergeant-Major—O. F. A. Brockway.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—T. W. Morris.
Orderly-Sergeant—George T. Shannon.
Sergeant of the Guard—Benjamin R. Sage.
Commissary-Sergeant—G. H. Kendall.
Sergeant Standard-bearer—Geo. W. Lyon.
Right General Guide—A. L. De Camp.
Left General Guide—Sherman Sage.
Drum-Major—Joseph A. Hart.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A, Capt. T. W. Parmelle; First Lieut. C. E. Chapman; Second Lieut. ——. Co. B, Capt. A. M. Smith; First Lieut. T. Stevenson; Second Lieut. G. W. Boister. Co. C, Capt. F. F. Thompson; First Lieut. J. V. W. Vandervoort; Second Lieut. ——. Co. D, Capt. Wm. H. Farrar; First Lieut. Geo. M. Dusenbury; Second Lieut. P. A. Parsells. Co. E, Capt. A. W. Reynolds; First Lieut. Geo. Keating; Second Lieut. Hy. Noah. Co. F, Capt. Geo. W. Lyon; First Lieut. James M. Vanderburgh; Second Lieut. Chas. L. Terry. Co. G, Capt. Albert Davidson; First Lieut. H. W. S. Catlin; Second Lieut. Albert A. Drake. Co. H, Capt. G. D. Warting; First Lieut. C. H. Homer; Second Lieut. D. B. Seaver.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The armory of the Sixty-ninth presented a busy scene all day yesterday, the bustle and confusion of which was materially heightened by the crooked and narrow staircase, which some stupid architect constructed. This only means of ingress and egress was thronged throughout the day and evening. The crowd was particularly great during the afternoon while the boxes of uniforms and equipments were being received. The Police adopted the excellent plan of refusing any man admission unless he put his shoulder to a box and helped it up stairs, so that those cumbersome packages were transferred to the fourth story with a celerity peculiarly Hibernian. But the necessary time for distributing the things to the men prevented the departure of the regiment at the time allotted.

Recruits offered in overwhelming numbers, so that an Irish Brigade, instead of a regiment, could have been easily formed. The preference was given to the old members, so that the bulk of those who go have seen service. In Capt. THOS. LYNCH'S company there are no less than 85 who were at Bull Run, 8 who were prisoners at Richmond, and 8 bear marks of their service on the field. The other companies have nearly the same proportion of veterans. Lieut. JAS. MURPHY, of Company B, who was at Bull Run, has been presented with a splendid sword, sash, &c., by his admiring friends, on the occasion of his second enrolment in the service. The first name on the roll of this company is that of PETER J. MURPHY, who was wounded in the leg at Bull Run, and though obliged to limp a little, is yet eager for the fray. The same spirit pervades the entire regiment. The many friends of the Sixty-ninth were much disappointed at the postponement of departure, but expressed their determination to be on hand to bid the regiment God speed. The delay was solely occasioned by the tardy supply of uniforms and equipments by the United States authorities. We published on Tuesday a full list of the officers. It is hoped that Col. CORCORAN will resume command before the regiment returns.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —. On account of the lateness of the arrival of the supplies for this Regiment, the General Orders bearing date 28th inst. are hereby countermanded.

The Companies of this Regiment will assemble in the rooms of the Armory, on to-morrow, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of completing the furnishing of the members.

The Regiment will *positively* proceed to Washington on to-morrow.

Line will be formed in Great Jones-street, right resting on Broadway, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Staff will report, dismounted, to the Commandant, at 8½ A. M., at Regimental Headquarters.

Non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant, at 8¾ A. M., on formation ground. By order of

Major JAMES BAGLEY,
Commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment.
MATHEW MURPHY, Acting Adjutant.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. WARD, will leave the City to-day for Washington. Since the last call for troops the officers have been most active in endeavoring to raise it to the full standard. Now it is nearly full: a few more only are wanted; good, active men should apply early this morning at the Mercer House, in Broome-street, or at headquarters over Jefferson Market. This morning at 9 o'clock all the members are ordered to report themselves at the drill-rooms of their respective armories, in order to be inspected and sworn in.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Orders having been received from the Commander-in-Chief countermanding those directing this regiment "to get ready for three months' service, to proceed to Washington at once," the recruiting offices are for the present closed, and enlistments for such service canceled. At a meeting held on Monday, it was unanimously agreed to go, and strenuous exertions were being made to complete the organization preparatory to an early departure. Two more companies only are wanting to put the Twenty-third on a proper footing for its early acceptance into active service. As opportunity is thus offered to the young men of Brooklyn for joining a regiment which, in material and military efficiency, promises to rival the best in the State. Headquarters, Arsenal Portland-avenue, every Monday evening. The officers, as far as appointed, are W. EVERDELL, Jr., Colonel; Edwin Beers, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. R. Elwell, Major.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 804, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Close upon the Rebel Capital—A Great Battle Impending—Capture of Hanover Court-house—The Rebels in Force.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—The Advance of the Grand Army.

THE DISASTER AND RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS—Excitement in Baltimore and Washington—His Three Months' Campaign—Troops Hurrying from New-York to the Capital.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The President's Message—The Confiscation Bill.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, WESTERN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND—Rioting at Norfolk—Negroes Killed—Papers Warned—Raids of Guerrillas near the Borders.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Capture of Natchez, Warrenton and Vicksburgh—The Mississippi Flotilla—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND RICHMOND.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND HAVANA—Letter from Hayti.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of striking interest.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiters, 12s.; Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s per pair; with ladies', misses', boys' and infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—BEATTIE.—On Thursday, May 22, in the Presbyterian Church, Bethlehem, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. R. H. Beattie, assisted by Rev. David Beattie, RICHARD CALDWELL, of Salisbury Mills, to SARAH, eldest daughter of the former of the officiating clergymen.

DICKSON—CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 21, by Rev. A Eimendorf, D. D., ISAAC DICKSON to ARABELLA, only daughter of Norman Campbell.

OWEN—HARRIMAN.—On Wednesday, May 28, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. O. Harriman, assisted by the Rector, Rev. E. E. Montgomery, EDWARD C. OWEN to ROSAMOND H., daughter of Orlando Harriman, Esq.

RITCHIE—PATON.—On Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Mr. GEORGE RITCHIE to Miss MARY ANN PATON, both of Philadelphia.

SCOTT—NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Thursday, May 29, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. JOSEPH N. SCOTT to MARY, daughter of John Newcomb, Esq., of New-York City.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

DIED.

GAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, JONATHAN J., youngest son of Sarah A. and Edward H. Gage, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The relatives nd friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 177 York-st., Brooklyn.

HEASLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 29, ROBERT ELLISON, youngest child of Robert and Margretta Heasley, aged 2 years, 11 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends, and also the members of the Episcopal Brotherhood and Greenwich Lodge No. 40, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 374 Bleecker-st.

HILLIARD.—Near Tappan, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, Mrs. MARY L., wife of William Hilliard.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her husband, on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JEROME.—In Mineola, L. I., on Tuesday, MAY 27, PHEBE ANN, wife of Geo. W. Jerome, in the 64th year of her age.

KELLUM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 29, BENJAMIN KELLUM, of the firm of Kellum & Son, architects, of this City, aged 30 years

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, John Kellum, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LABAGH.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 28, after a long and severe illness, FANNIE A., only daughter of Jacob and Ann Labagh, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Mount Vernon, this day, (Friday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12:15.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MILLIGAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, of camp fever, Capt. SAMUEL G. MILLIGAN, Harris Light Cavalry, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place at Elizabeth, N. J., from St. John's Church, at 5 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) May 30. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 3

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 23 Avenue C, corner of 31st-st., a general assortment of elegant household furniture, most of which was made to order by some Broadway makers, consisting of royal Brussels carpets, medallion, velvet, &c.; rosewood parlor suits, covered in crimson silk brocatel, curtains to match; lace do., nearly new; centre and side tables; richly carved etageres, mirror backs; oil-paintings and artist's vases, Parian and other ornaments; sewing chairs, with fancy covers; bronze and ormolu chandeliers; rosewood suites, covered with fine hair-cloth; sofas, tetes and parlor chairs; dining-room carved oak buffet and chairs; extension dining tables, &c.; China and glassware, with a general assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, &c., &c., including kitchen ware.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell THIS DAY, May 30th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 59 Cedar-st., near Broadway:

Velvet and Brussels carpets, stair carpets, oil cloths, Parlor suits and rugs, elegant brocatelle window-curtains and cornices, rich gilt mantel mirrors, book-cases, etageres, tables, dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bedding, mattresses, French bedsteads, wardrobes, mahogany sofas and chairs in h. c., r. w. and enamel plush, r.w., suite brocatelle, h. w. arm-chairs, maple chairs, mahogany dining-tables, cottage bedsteads, glass chandeliers, velvet piano and table covers, bedding, books, glassware, &c., lace mosquito nets and curtains, also a large assortment of copper-ware. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & URQUHART, Auctioneers—No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will include in our sale of THIS DAY,
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE LINE OF PARIS MADE SILK NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS and GLOVES.
Also, an invoice of
FINE SILK MITTS, together with our usual assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
WOOLENS, HOSIERY,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES
MESSRS. N. THURSTON & SONS
Will sell, through
EDWARD SCHENCK,
THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 159 Broadway, a large stock of about 30 new and second-hand rosewood pianos and melodeons, from 6 to 7¼ octaves, all elegantly cased, of almost every pattern. The above are to be absolutely sold without reserve.
N. THURSTON & SONS.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.
The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats
CITY OF BUFFALO and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Buffalo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.
E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP, } Trustees.
A. HAVEMEYER,

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following condemned Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, June 3, at the United States Armory, Springfield, viz:

997	Tips for Stocks.
2,404	Butt Plates.
1,028	Guard Plates.
1,243	Guard Bows.
1,743	Swivels
1,320	Guard Bow Nuts.
1,358	Triggers.
66	Trigger Screws.
30	Guard Screws.
1,150	Leaf Sight Bases.
189	First Leaf.
311	Second Leaf.
26	Joint Screws.
39	Base Screws.
46	Front Sights.
1,998	Breech Screws.
1,928	Cones.
106	Vent Screws.
7,496	Barrels in various stages.
1,952	Barrels polished.
627	Barrels rifled.
1,811	Upper Bands.
1,883	Middle Bands.
1,954	Lower Bands.
697	Band Springs.
1,938	Lock Plates.
1,250	Magazine Cover Studs.
1,250	Magazine Catches.
903	Magazine Covers.
1,076	Magazine Cover Rivets.
388,690	Pounds Coarse Scrap iron.
354,000	Pounds Fine Scrap Iron.
30,000	Pounds Old Cast.
139	Feeding Springs.
231	Feeding Fingers.
962	Main Spring Swivels.
107	Main Spring Swivel Rivets.
1,271	Hammers.
1,224	Tumblers.
5,128	Bridles.
1,135	Sears.
1,864	Sear Springs.
1,761	Lock Screws.
4,928	Main Springs.
1,466	Side Screw Washers
607	Side Screws.
486	Ramrods.
1,192	Bayonets.
167	Bayonet Claps.
46	Wipers.
500	Files. (worn.)
400	Cadet Barrels.
127	Pistol Barrels.
1	Screw Drop.
5	Ratchet Drops.
1	Large Wood Fan.
1	Small Iron Fan.
50	Powder Barrels.
9,164	Rough Stocks.
10,230	Stocks in various stages.
157	Barrels, model 1842, rifled.
8	Vises.
7	Harnesses, (worn.)
27,748	Pounds Scrap Cast Steel.
60,000	Pounds Milling Chips.
209	Pounds Tools.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms Cash. All bills to be paid in Specie or Treasury Notes.
A. B. DYER, Captain Commanding.
UNITED STATES ARMORY, May 27, 1862.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SECOND AND LAST SALE OF CARARA marbles, statuary and Italian works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, clocks, Bohemian glass and French China. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store, No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, executed in Florence, of which the catalogue will give full description; also, a new assortment of marble vases, tazzas, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be opened from the original packages, at the above store, and ready for examination, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson brocatel, carved oak dining-room suite covered in green reps, elegant gilt-frame pier mirrors, elegant gilt-frame oval mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre tables, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, mahogany marble-top comode, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood cane-seat reception chairs, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, mahogany marble-top pier tables, gilt-frame mantel mirrors, mahogany extension dining table, gilt cornices, lace curtains, etc. Also, Sharp's rifles, English patent revolver and case, superb snuff-box, gold lined. Also, an invoice of very valuable books, finely bound and in good order; works on history, family library, and other valuable books.
At 12 o'clock,
Two rosewood marble and slate billiard tables, by Sharp & Brainard, in good order, with balls, cues and counters.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of Modern Oil Paintings of the Belgian, Dutch, French and American schools, among which will be found a superb combination picture by Koek Koek and Eugene Verbockhoven, said to be the only one in this country; also, works by the following celebrated European artists: H. Merle, Carand, Lanfant de Metz, Haim, Van Severdonck, Movenhout, Meafallet, Hamman, Zimmerman, J. Noel, Deshaves, De Brakeleer, Schape and others. The American school is represented by George H. Hall, L. R. Mignot, S. Colman, Wm. Hart, J. Williamson, D. Johnson, J. O. B. Inman, W. M. Brown, H. B. Brown and Hamilton. The particular attention of connoisseurs and others is called to this sale, as every painting is guaranteed, and comprises the finest collection offered at auction in many years.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, Friday, May 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a coupe rockaway for one horse, in good order, with shifting partition; a six-seat curtain rockaway, City built to order, enameled leather curtains and cushions, has been but little used and in good order; also, a sorrel pony, Doctor's gig, single harness, a chestnut horse, nine years old, gentle and kind in all harness, is a fast traveler; light top-buggy, very little used, is in perfect order, made by one of our best City makers; a dark roan horse, about 15½ hands, about six years old, warranted sound, is fast and a good saddle horse, is very gentle, the owner sells him only on account of having no further use for him.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machines, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of
27 Pin-making machines,
5 Pin-sticking machines,
together with turning lathes, wire straightners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, MONDAY, JUNE 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the *Times* Building, one full-bred gray horse, about 15½ hands high, long switch tail, very stylish, kind in all harness, perfectly gentle, and thoroughly broke to saddle; has been ridden by a lady for a year past on the road and in the ring. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe.

GEORGE COE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class, Eastern-made parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite; elegant etageres, secretaries, buffets, tables, &c. Catalogues at 9 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at No. 37 New-st., near Exchange-place, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York, one rosewood grand action piano-forte Chickering, maker. Can be seen at Public Store.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 185—For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*.
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., Hartford.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Nearly seven years' successful experience. Schools supplied with teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. (No registration fee.) Send stamp for circular. References: Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Prof. Phelps. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling part of the house, corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. One of the best locations in the city for an English ale-house, grocery or druggist business. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, room No. 9.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE THIRD FLOOR ON 48th-st., near 8th-av., to a family without children; has water, gas and every convenience on the floor. Rent, $12 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Office, No. 586 6th-av.

CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—On the 6th-av. and 36th-st.; suitable for dry-goods or groceries. Also, the fine 4-story marble house corner 36th-st and 4th-av., a fine location. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—TO LET, A large store on 8th-av., near 23d-st., 25x80. Dwelling four stories above the store. All painted throughout, in complete order. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS IN LOWER PART OF brick house, No. 96 Middah-st., near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, all in good order; gas, water, &c. Stoves and carpets for sale. Rent very low to a small family.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. 594 Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden, lawn, grounds, &c., in a rural and healthy location, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad and twelve miles from the City. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET at New-Rochelle, fronting on Long Island Sound. A splendid place; garden made; abundance of fruit, and eight acres of land, with all necessary buildings. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT,
SIZES AND COLORS,
OUR CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 63c.
NOW OPENING,
INVOICE COLORED EMBROIDERED KIDS,
(BEST QUALITY,) VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, 2s. A YARD,
COST TO IMPORT TWICE THE MONEY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSIERY,
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT SALE,
SPRING AND SUMMER HAT RIBBONS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF ALL OUR STRAW GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED brewery establishment of HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., New-York, is offered for sale on favorable terms to responsible parties, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st of July or August, giving ample time for any change that the purchaser may desire to make. Also, the stock of malt, hops, ale, and casks, &c. Apply to HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., only.

$600.—WANTED TO FIND A PARTY with this amount, to engage with the advertiser as partner in a business that will nett the party from $4,000 to $5,000 within one year, as will be shown upon an interview. Address SAFETY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN, WITH BUSINESS qualification and cash capital of at least $3,500 or $4,000, as partner in an established and well-paying professional business. Address, with real name, M. D., Station D, Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER GENERAL OR special, with a large cash capital, in an old established domestic commission house in this City, having a large and very desirable business. Address W., Box No. 573 Post-office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WOULD purchase an interest in an established business requiring more help and capital, say $5,000; most unexceptionable references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, within ten minutes' drive of Southport Depot, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to
GEO. FALEN, No. 87 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR the Summer or year, an elegant modern residence finished entire in the best manner, with every modern convenience; furnace, butler's pantry, wash-boxes, ranges, laundry, bath room, large dining-room, and large parlor, wide hall, and 14 other very convenient rooms; suitable out buildings all supplied with spring water, with 10 to 40 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is extensive, with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit, situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from the City, and convenient to the railway station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner; occupant to be supplied with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 188 *New-York Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st.,
Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN VILLA, IN 137TH-st., near Port Morris, East River; 16 rooms; large carriage-house; 13 lots of ground, fronting two streets; splendid elms on both fronts; house in first-rate order; garden abounding in strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, quinces, &c., all under cultivation; fine well spring water, &c. Price $8,500. Very little cash wanted, suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house; easy of access, but eight minutes' walk east from 4th-av. station, fifteen minutes from Harlem ferry and 3d-av. Full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., one-quarter-mile from town; house, 36x56, Elizabethian style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room, and elevated site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriage. Possession immediately.
DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHway-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 125th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 6th-av.; rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY AND TOWN residence combined to let on Washington Heights, Carmansville, 10 minutes' ride from Central Park, containing 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, coach-house, stables and other out-buildings; good garden, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire at the coal office, 153d-st. and 10th-av., or at No. 103 45th-st., New-York. Will be rented low to a good tenant.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FOR $80, A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COTtage, with only four small rooms and three-quarters of an acre of land, on high land, with a beautiful view, near a charming grove in Tremont, on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 minutes' ride from 26th-st. Fare 18 cents. The cottage is opposite and within one block of the depot. Apply to A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 2 East 34th-st., New-York, or to the Postmaster, Tremont.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.
Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLEOD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c., one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

SHADY SUBURBAN COTTAGES TO LET.—Three of them, all brick, Gothic and plain, on different elevations, with cultivated gardens, gas and water, convenient to South Brooklyn Railroad depot, to suit applicants for genteel residences. Apply, for directions, &c., to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE COTtage, with 2½ acres, well improved, on Castleton Hill, Staten Island; unsurpassed for health and unexceptionable in all respects. Rent $700 per annum.
S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The newly-finished two-story and attic dwelling-house containing 11 rooms, with gas, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Rent, $450. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island, a very desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located near the ferry, with a good stable, large garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. Rent $400 to 1st of May next. Apply to THOS. HALSTED, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE RAILROAD Depôt, a convenient dwelling, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar and garden; rent cheap; possession immediately. Apply to Mrs. MYNDERSON, next door, or of JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 128th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BUILDINGS LOTS ON THE northeast corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., with the buildings as far as completed. Apply to H. DAVID, No. 45 Renwick-st.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

$3,500 FOR A GRAIN AND FRUIT farm of 75 acres, with stock, crops and furniture, good buildings, thirty-six miles on Long Island near depôt. Call for circular in the Air-Pressure Churn Store, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
WM. HINTON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A TERM OF THREE to five years—a three-story, 25 feet front house, with a good sized back building attached, situated between 14th and 23d sts., and 6th-av. and Irving-place, or Lexington-av. Address Box 1,580 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce City testimonials as to character and ability; three years' references from one place. Apply this day at No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would have no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 13th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman desires a situation to do light chamber-work and sewing; is a good operator; or would care children and do sewing; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 7 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and will assist at the washing; has lived for 10 years in her last place, and can give best City reference. Can be seen at No. 75 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable women, one as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider neatly; have no objection to assist in chamberwork; the very best of City references given from their last places. Call No. 989 6th-av, between 45th and 46th sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR SEWING.—Situation wanted, by a very highly recommended girl, to do chamberwork, and take care of children and sew, or to make herself useful in any way; is fond of children, and will try to please. No objections to the country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-street, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in taking care of children; is willing to go in the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and is capable of doing housework in a small family. Call as No. 106 Forsyth-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, who thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M., at No. 58 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 101 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable, neat girl, a situation as above; will be found an intelligent, industrious servant, trusty, obliging and reliable, and thoroughly experienced in her duties, and a very excellent fine washer and ironer. References unexceptionable. Inquire for JANE, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., below the 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid, in a small private family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a very experienced girl, in the above capacity; is of very neat appearance, obliging disposition, a quick and thoroughly efficient waitress; will go in the country; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat, industrious girl, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be fully competent for her duties; no objection to assist in washing, and be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is very willing and obliging, and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 123 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a steady girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 463 6th-av., entrance on 28th-st., northwest corner, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by a respectable young woman; best of City references; no objection to the country. Inquire

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

FIFTY PER CENT.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip therefor will be issued on the 15th day of June next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD COIN,
Bought and sold for cash, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts, Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and promptly, advanced upon or bought at the highest rates.

OFFICE OF THE
EMPIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 49 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 2 LAURENCE-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Dealers and commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash only. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
Dealer in those Securities of all classes bought and sold. Safe investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

Timothy W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Timothy Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Charles W. Dale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel D. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Thomas Williams,	William Barton,
Wyllis Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon,	James B. Johnston,
William Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry,	

At the subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in this city.

Notice is also hereby given, that the holders of the Certificates of Messrs. Gregory and J. B. Davis, Trustees, will be entitled to payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

Dated at Utica, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1862.

The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of 5th-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M.

The Books will be closed from May 28 to June 3, both inclusive.

By order,

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—MANAGER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The election for fifteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 257 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situate in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an installment of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the 15th of December (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICES, BUFFALO, May 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due June 1, 1862, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

C. G. MILLER, President.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. By order

ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., to Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st prox.

D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Bonds—Interest payable in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Bowery, corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
Interest commences on first Monday in each month.
THOS. E. STILLMAN, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

[illegible]—FIFTY CARS [illegible] Wednesday, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at the Depot, foot of [illegible]-st., North River, [illegible] Cars.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 32 Park-row, (Times Building, New-York.

PROPOSALS SEALED WITH THE TITLE OF THE work, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and regulating the Tenth-ward lamps for one year, furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines for Hose Company No. 35 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 42, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES,

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army. Delivery to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (500) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28¾-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28¾-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.

250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28¾-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 28¾-inch 12-ounce duck.

500 common tents, to be made of 28¾-inch 10-ounce duck.

Also,

25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to be equal to sample exhibited at this office, subject to inspection and selection; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the mouth of June.

Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. Y. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1-62.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 15th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.

E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday the 3d of June next, for furnishing twenty-two thousand tents d'Abri, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen water-proof, like sample to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent d'Abri," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 28
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kind carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

METALS.

[illegible] JOHN-ST., No. [illegible] Cast steel, [illegible] bar iron, [illegible] sheet iron, [illegible] Russia sheet iron, [illegible] Swedes iron, [illegible] Norway iron, [illegible] Juniata iron, [illegible] Lowmoor iron, [illegible] Bloomery iron, [illegible] Hoop iron, [illegible] Scroll iron, [illegible] Band iron, [illegible] Nail rods, [illegible] Horse shoe iron, [illegible] Old and new; cut nails, [illegible]

AFFLICTED RESTORED; IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED, whether single or married, or contemplating marriage, or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition, Hysteria, Spermatorrhœa, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluid, Impotency, Impediments to Marriage, Loss of Sexual Power, Incompetency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gentle-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and intoxicating ointments. Insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing in receiving prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. His practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—NEARLY 300 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one speciality enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated in less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible] MACHINES.—[illegible] & LYON [illegible] DUMAS'S [illegible] Lessons for ladies by Mrs. DUMAS.

FOR BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Myrle.

AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 @ $125

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin.....$30 @ $50

With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will sail from her present anchorage at 7½ o'clock A. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, 31st inst.

All baggage not required on the voyage to be marked "below," and sent on board the steamboat *George Birkbeck*, at Pier No. 4, North River, on FRIDAY.

All steerage passengers are requested to be on board on FRIDAY, before 5 P. M.

Steamboats will leave Pier No. 4 and the foot of Canal-st., North River, at 6 and 7 o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING, to convey passengers to the ship.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
For the Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1¾in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Important Operations of Our Cavalry.

The Wife and Daughters of the Rebel Gen. Lee in Custody.

Further Important Intelligence From Our Special Correspondents.

The Rebels Throwing Forward Heavy Masses of Troops to Oppose Our Right.

LATEST NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 29.

A bridge, five hundred feet long, over the South Anna Creek, one of the tributaries of the Pamunkey River, on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, was burned this morning by the Sixth Cavalry. This cuts off all communication by railroad between Richmond and JACKSON'S command.

The FifthCavalry went to Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond, on the same road, and burned all the enemy's commissary and quartermaster's supplies, which they had stored there. This will prove a severe loss to the rebels.

The leading article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday, is in the following language:

"We are now looking to Gen. JOHNSTON with great interest, and not without some solicitation. He has just beautifully executed some very judicious retreats. We are now anxious to see him display the more positive qualities of a military commander. *The time has come when retreat is no longer strategy but disaster. It must therefore give place to battle.* We have no idea that Gen. JOHNSTON contemplates a retreat. We are perfectly satisfied that he does not. We verily believe that if he did contemplate it, he would find himself unable to execute it. *The temper of the army would not allow it.* The men are weary of toilsome and destructive marches, and the privations necessarily attending, and almost clamor to be led against the enemy. The march from Manassas rapidly, and the next from Williamsburgh, *thinned our ranks more than as many battles would have done.* The campaign has ripened for the battle, and the battle is at hand. What we need now at the head of the army is the clarion call and the battle shall be bold and enthusiastic."

The leader of the same paper complains of the high price of provisions, and calls upon the farmers to bring up their vegetables.

A great number of officers and soldiers are now absent (on pretence of their being sick) from their regiments, idling away their time in the Northern towns and cities. *The army is on the eve of a decisive battle*, when every man should be at his post. Let the citizens ask of such persons the cause of their absence from the army of the Potomac, and if the reasons be not satisfactory, show them up as unworthy associates and a disgrace to the uniform they appear in.

Upward of five hundred rebel prisoners have been received at headquarters from the scene of the late brilliant victory at Hanover Court-house. They left this morning for Fort Warren. More are coming in.

Approved: R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

CAPTURE OF GEN. LEE'S WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 29.

A private letter received here by an officer of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, dated headquarters, Monday, says: "Col. RUSH found Mrs. Gen. LEE and her two daughters near Old Church, to-day. They were sent to White House, under a guard. Mrs. LEE expressed great surprise that our army should have got so far to the north of Richmond."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE

A Great Battle Imminent—The Enemy in Great Force—A Possibility of Going into Trenches Again—Masses of Rebels on all the Approaches to the City.

IN CAMP, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

Matters seem to be very near the culminating point, with the army of the Potomac, to-day. *We cannot advance but very few miles without bringing on a general engagement, if the enemy remains in his present position.* There seems to be no longer a doubt of the intention of the rebels. They have concentrated their forces, and, like a desperate gambler, concluded to stake their all on the hazard of a die.

The hope that many entertained of their retreat to a point further South seems to have vanished, and *we are looking for the bloodiest battle of the war before our gallant troops shall march to the music of the Union up the streets of the coveted city.*

Will Gen. McCLELLAN offer immediate battle? It is to be hoped not. When so much is at stake it were folly to venture on an uncertainty, when *a few days' time will enable him to make our success a certainty.* There are heavy Parrots at Yorktown that can soon be brought here, whose extended range would startle the confident denizens of Richmond, when once planted on the banks of the Chickahominy. In other words, it may not be impossible—it to-day seems probable—that *our troops will have to go into the trenches again.* Better that than defeat.

The events of last Summer and Fall are reversed. Theirs is now the beleaguered capital, and the "Why-don't-you-take-it?" envelope, with its canine illustration, will probably be issued by some enterprising stationer at rebeldom. They looked wistfully at our seat of Government from Munson's Hill—we get as good a view, from Prof. LOWE'S balloon, of the present stopping-place of their itinerant bogus so-called Confederate Government. Our left having safely passed the Chickahominy, on the Bottoms Bridge road, it was thought that no stand would be made.

Yesterday we learned differently. Our extreme advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, made a reconnoissance to the right of our line, in the direction of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, and found the enemy in force. A spirited artillery fight ensued, which ended with no other result than to show the position of the enemy. The New-Bridge Road, and in fact *all the approaches on their left*, are well covered and protected by their guns. As to the number of their forces, there can be but little doubt but what they have concentrated sufficient to outnumber us greatly. This is not particularly disheartening, when we remember that in this force there are many who are conscripts, and more who are undisciplined and poorly equipped.

W. W. C.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Trouble Apprehended in Western Tennessee—Gen. Lovell's Rebel Force, &c.

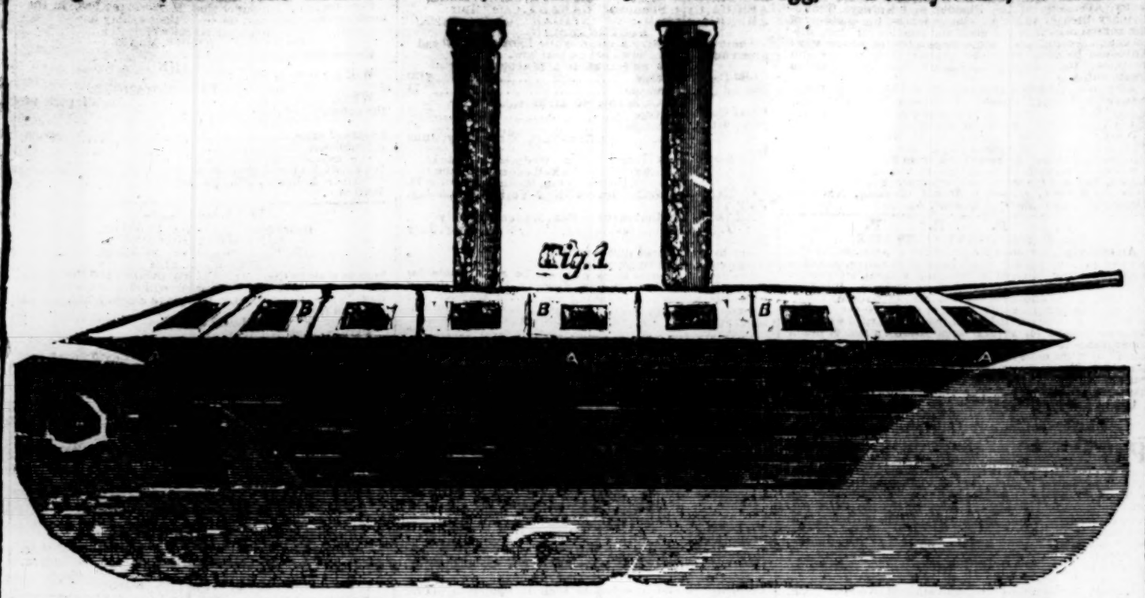
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 29.

A Cairo special to the *Republican* says trouble is breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Weakly and Obion Counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near the mouth of Obion River awaiting the draining of the swamp in that region to plant a battery to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi.

A paroled prisoner from New-Orleans, 18th, says that Gen. LOVELL'S forces were still at Camp Moore, Jackson, Miss.

THE FIRST IRON-CLAD.

Representation of the Armored Vessel, Patented by Thomas Gregg, of Pennsylvania, in 1814.



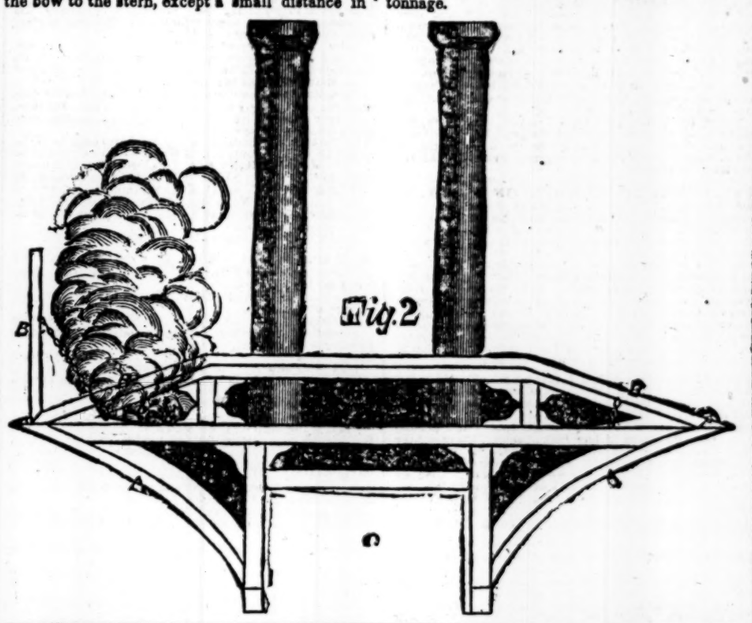
The drawings given above, copied with the kind permission of the Patent-office authorities for the use of the TIMES from the originals deposited in the Bureau, delineate a vessel proposed by THOMAS GREGG, of Pennsylvania, and for which letters patent were taken out by him March 19, 1814.

It will be seen at that early day, so soon after the original application of steam to maritime propulsion, GREGG proposed to employ that motor, protecting his propelling apparatus by a device certainly effectual, if practicable. His contrivance for repelling boarders is also ingenious as it is formidable.

Figure 1. A full length side-view of the vessel.
Figure 2. A cross-section.
A—Angular side.
B—Deck in sections.
B, (Fig. 2.) Deck plank blown up with powder,
C—Concave for paddle wheel.
The following is the inventor's

SPECIFICATION.

The boat is framed on an angle of about eighteen degrees all round the vessel, when the top timbers elevate the balls, and the lower ones direct them under her. The top deck, which glances the ball, may be hung on a mass of hinges near the ports. Said deck is supported by knees and cross timbers on the lower sides, so that it may be sprung with powder if required, (when boarded by the enemy,) to a perpendicular, when the said decks will be checked by stays, while the power of powder will be exhausted in the open air, and then fall or spring to the centre of the deck again. (See B, Fig. 2, cross-section.) The aforesaid deck will run up and down with the angle, which may be coppered or laid with iron. The gun-deck may be bored at pleasure, to give room, if required, as the men and guns are under said deck. The power is applied between her keels, where there is a concave formed to receive them from the bow to the stern, except a small distance in each end, forming an eddy. The power may be reversed to propel her either way. Said power is connected to upright levers to make horizontal strokes alternately. The elevation of her timbers and gearing will be proportioned by her keal and tonnage.



FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Successes Gained by Our Forces.

A Position Held in the Very Teeth of the Enemy.

BEFORE CORINTH, Wednesday, May 28.

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced, this morning, from Gen. THOMAS on the right, Gen. BUELL on the centre, and POPE on the left, for the purpose of feeling the enemy, and unmasking his batteries.

The enemy contested his ground hotly at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. Gen. PAGE'S column encountered the strongest opposition, where we lost twenty-five in killed and wounded.

The enemy left thirty dead on the field. We captured several officers and privates.

Although the enemy disputed the passage of the creek bridge sharply, we hold possession on the Southern side. In some instances our advanced line of skirmishers are within gun-shot of the enemy's intrenchments. Indeed, so near are we that prominent officers believe the enemy will attack us at daylight to-morrow.

The affair is considered a decided success in a military point of view, we having gained a very strong position right in the teeth of the enemy.

The officer killed at the battle of Farmington, on the 9th inst., supposed to be Gen. PRICE, was Col. INGRAHAM, of VAN DORN'S Staff.

Prisoners report the arrival of Gen. LOVELL'S army at Corinth, last night.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, May 29.

Contrary to expectation, the rebels did not open on us this morning, but Gen. POPE opened fire on the rebel battery which the rebels returned with 12-pounders. After an hour's shelling, the rebels pulled down the flag over their battery, hauled their guns back, and our forces at this hour occupy the position.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of the Flag of Truce Without Col. Corcoran—The Rebels Refuse to Exchange Him—Our Gunboats on the James River—News from Burnside's Department, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 28, Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 29.

The steamer *Massachusetts*, which left Sunday morning for City Point with a flag of truce, returned early this morning. The boat took up Col. HANSON, of Kentucky, who was expected to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN, and also Capt. ROBERTSON, of Virginia; Lieut. WHITAKER, a private, a lady, and Mr. LOWE, of Kentucky. The boat arrived at City Point on Sunday evening. The next morning Gen. WOOL'S communications were delivered, and on Tuesday an answer was received from Gen. HUGER. Col. CORCORAN and the other prisoners not having been delivered up, Col. HANSON and the other officers were brought back. Mrs. WOOD and three children were also brought down. They came off from the shore on a flag of truce on Monday, and on Tuesday were taken on board. Her husband was taken prisoner by the rebels at Hampton, before the evacuation. Col. HANSON is very severe upon Gen. HUGER for his failure to fulfill his promises.

Our gunboat fleet still remain fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been done, beyond a reconnoissance a short distance up the Appomattox. A squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the bank, but a few shell scattered them. No troops or citizens are left at City Point.

The steamer *John Farren* arrived from Hatteras this morning. There is no news of interest. There is no truth in the report of Gen. BURNSIDE'S occupation of Raleigh. The Union prisoners at Salisbury are on their way to New-York, having been released and delivered to Gen. BURNSIDE at Washington, N.C.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

A More Stringent Order Relating to Trade—A Disturbance Between Soldiers and Negroes, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 28.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the orders prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth a new and more stringent order was to-day issued as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, May 28, 1862.

No goods of any kind will hereafter be transported by Express Companies to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, except by permission of the Commanding General, and then only after invoices of the articles have been furnished with the names of those to whom they belong, and to whom they are to be delivered. Hereafter no vessel not employed by the army or navy will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, or any other place on either side of the Roads not occupied by the troops of the United States, except by express authority of the commanding General, communicated by him, or through the appropriate Staff Department. Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and property to seizure and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.

Quite a disturbance took place in Norfolk last night; it is said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting a corporal named JOHN BURKE, Co. C, Ninety-ninth New-York Regiment. The disturbance became general, and the greater part of the Company was engaged. Three negroes were killed and two or three wounded. Six of the ringleaders were sent to the Rip Raps to-day; many others were arrested but released. All is quiet now.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was suspended yesterday morning, reappeared in the afternoon, the restrictions having been removed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 29.

An important arrest was made in Norfolk yesterday. A man named WILLIAMS has been in the habit of sending a mail to Richmond twice a week during the occupation of the city by the Federals. Information having been obtained of his residence, he was visited by a guard, and having acknowledged his identity, was arrested. It is stated that among the matter forwarded by him were regular files of Northern papers.

The *Minnesota* started for Norfolk with the flood tide this morning, but got aground off Sewall's Point. Several tugs endeavored all day to get her off, but were unsuccessful up to this evening.

The report about a ball on board the *Rinaldo*, and a toast to JEFF. DAVIS on the evening of the Queen's birthday, are without foundation.

All the rebel fortifications on Elizabeth River have been taken possession of by the navy. The former are to be destroyed. The blowing up of the works on Sewall's Point commenced to-day.

There is great suffering in Norfolk among the poor classes in consequence of the strict blockade.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrival of the British Iron Steamship Stettin, Captured off Charleston—The Prize Valued at Half a Million.

The British steamship *Stettin*, of London, in charge of Acting-Master T. D. BARCLAY, from Charleston bar, May 24, arrived at this port last evening. The *Stettin* was captured off Cape Romain on the morning of May 24, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. She has a cargo of brandy, wines, saltpetre, &c., which, with the vessel, is valued at half a million of dollars.

The crew, with the exception of the Captain, First Assistant Engineer, and one seaman, was transferred to the *Bienville*.

She was from Nassau, N. P., and the crew reported that another large steamer, from the same place, was expected the same night.

The *Stettin* is an iron propreller of 800 tons burden and 1,000 horse-power, was built in London, and is but six months old.

The following are the officers detached from the *Bienville* to bring her to New-York:

Prizemaster JOHN D. BARCLAY.
Acting-Master JOHN A. ROGERS.
Acting-Chief Engineer WM. F. WRIGHT.
Acting-Assistant Engineer JARED DAY.
She has anchored in the North River.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

The Enemy in Front in Considerable Force.

A Reconnoitering Party of Our Men Taken Prisoners.

CANNONADING ALONG THE LINES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

The following is received to-night from the TIMES' correspondent at Harper's Ferry:

"In yetserday's reconnoissance at Charlestown, Capt. VON KOERBER, Company G, First Maryland Cavalry, was scouting with eight of his men to the right of the road, about two miles beyond Charlestown, in the woods. His First Lieutenant, VON SCHILLING, was scouting on the left with ten men, and came upon a supported battery and retired. As the Lieutenant and his men were retiring he saw the Captain and his men surrounded by rebels too strong for his succor, and that is the last that was seen by our side of them. It is not known whether they were killed or wounded or merely taken prisoners, but they are all missing. The men's names are Serg. Auguste Henkel, Corp. W. Schmhlyg, Privates W. Steinberg, Maximilian Hartmann, W. Liebnow, John Michael, Jacob Ruff and Geo. Kahl. The Captain was a Hungarian, and a scientific and experienced artillerist, but knew nothing of cavalry. Two errors he committed—going into the woods, and advancing beyond the succor of infantry or artillery. Several of our horses were shot dead, and others were brought off wounded.

A rebel soldier was brought in prisoner to-day. He says he deserted; that he is a native of Ireland, had lived in Cincinnati; went down to New-Orleans just before the war to find work, and was pressed into the service. He complains of the treatment he received in his regiment—the Eighth Louisiana. The rations were one pound of flour and half a pound of fresh beef, and he called it starving the men. The rebel forces at all points in this region he guessed from what he has seen and heard to be from 25,000 to 30,000 men, but evidently he was not well posted. He is detained as a prisoner.

Several secesh citizens, men and women, are at present in duress here as spies.

The advance of the rebel forces in front of our battle line here, made the experiment of firing at us for an hour and a half or so, at intervals of say five minutes, but only to throw away their ammunition—their shells falling short a quarter or a half mile. We replied, with what result is not known—probably no damage. They retired behind a hill. We continued half an hour afterward, having range enough to follow them. The firing caused some excitement, but less than was created by the expectancy of yesterday."

LARGE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of Storage Sheds Containing Kerosene Oil—Loss Estimated at $240,000—Several Lives Lost—Accidents—Incidents, &c.

At about 2½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, near the foot of North Second-street, which, owing to the combustible nature of the material it had to feed upon, rapidly extended along the river front, nearly to North Fourth-street, and back one square to Water-street, where its further progress was stayed, through the almost superhuman exertion of the firemen, who were materially aided in their labors by the River Police.

The particulars of the conflagration, so far as they could be gathered in the excitement that everywhere prevailed, are as follows: At the hour named one of ROBINSON'S large lighters, commanded by PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, (a brother of the City Registrar,) was being unloaded of oil at the bulkhead between the piers at the foot of North Second and North Third streets. As the men had one cask partially raised the derrick gave way; the cask fell upon the lighter, scattering the contents in every direction. As no fire—not even for cooking purposes—is allowed on board these lighters, the immediate cause of the fire is somewhat involved in mystery; the prevalent rumor, however, is, that fire was communicated to the oil by means of a pipe or cigar. The boat and its contents were soon on fire, and it rapidly spread upon the wharf. Near at hand were seven large oil storehouses, 25 feet wide and 100 feet long, extending from near the river front to Water-street, one block. In these sheds were stored nearly 20,000 casks of oil—owned by SHEFFIELD, BRO. & Co., of New-York—the whole of which was destroyed.

The pier at the foot of North Second-street, recently constructed by the Corporation at an expense of $2,000, was destroyed; also the large pier at the foot of North Third-street, valued at $5,000, and owned by the heirs of NOAH WATERBURY, and the pier next adjoining north, and within 100 feet of North Fourth-street, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. On this latter dock and grounds the following property was destroyed; E. HILLS & Co., sheds valued at $2,000; FISHER, RICARD & Co., quantity of laths, and T. MAYHEW & Co., some lumber, in all valued at $1,000.

Several houses on the opposite side of Water-street were on fire a number of times, but were saved by the prompt action of the firemen, and by the pulling down of a house. Police Steamboat No. 1 was on the spot soon after the fire broke out, and rendered important assistance. They towed out of danger a bark, the steamboat *Flag*, a spile-driver and barge. They also made an ineffectual attempt to tow out the bark *Silver Cloud*, lying inside of the North Third-street Pier, but she was hard and fast aground, and was entirely consumed by fire. The Police continued their efforts to save this vessel until their own boat was on fire, when they drew off, and after subduing the fire on their own vessel, stretched hose ashore, and rendered important assistance in preventing the fire spreading to adjoining property.

The bark *Silver Cloud* was owned by JAMES C. JEWETT, No. 43 South-street, New-York; was from New-Bedford, and valued at $25,000; insured for $18,000 in different offices, in New-York and elsewhere. There was no cargo on board.

Capt. R. W. KENYAN, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, had several thousand dollars' worth of lumber destroyed in his yard near North Third-street, upon which there is no insurance.

The shed and contents were owned by SHEFFLIN, BRO. & Co., of New-York. As near as could be ascertained there was between 15,000 and 20,000 casks of oil on the premises, and not a single barrel was saved. It is valued at $15 per barrel.

When it was found impossible to extinguish the fire on the lighter, where it originated, PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, who had received fatal burns in combatting the element, jumped into the river and floated some distance down stream, when he was rescued and taken to the Hospital in a dying condition, and at a late hour last night his death was reported. A man employed on board the lighter is supposed to have been burnt to death, because he has not been seen since the fire broke out. There is also a flying rumor to the effect that another man, badly burnt, jumped into the water and was drowned, but the report is not well authenticated.

The immense quantity of burning oil sent up a volume of smoke which hung like a pall over a portion of the City, and could be seen at a great distance from the fire, and caused thousands of people to rush from all parts to the scene of the fire. The frequent explosions of the oil casks, coupled with immense quantities of burning oil, that floated off on the river with the ebb tide, was at once grand and terrific.

The firemen of both districts turned out in full force, and worked without intermission until long after nightfall.

RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES.

SHEFFIELD, BRO. & Co., oil and sheds, estimated $150,000 to $300,000. Messrs. S. B. & Co. are partially insured in a large number of offices in New-York and elsewhere.

Corporation	$2,000
Estate of N. Waterbury—North Pier	5,000
Estate of N. Waterbury—Pier adjoining	1,000
E. Hills & Co	2,000
Fisher, Ricard & Co., and T. Maybew & Co	1,000
James C. Jewett	$5,000
R. W. Kenyon	4,000
Total	$340,000

Mr. JEWETT is insured for $18,000, and several other parties are partially insured. A man named MCCARTY, residing on 3d-st, near North Sixth-street, was run over by Engine No. 5, and had one of his legs broken. Several other firemen were more or less injured, but none dangerously.

THE TURF.

First Day on the Union Course—Grand Trot between "Sunnyside" and "Ed. Eddy."

Yesterday was an auspicious day for the opening of the season at the Union Course on Long Island. A trot for a purse and stake of $800 was advertised, in which the gray gelding *Ed. Eddy*, the black mare *Sunnyside*, and the sorrel mare *Widow Machree* were to engage before wagons, mile heats, and the best three in five. The *Widow* was withdrawn for some sufficient reason, leaving the Course open to *Eddy* and *Sunnyside*, the former to be driven by MCMANN and the latter by PFIZER.

The same animals trotted at the Fashion track a little while back, from which contest *Sunnyside* came out the winner; but while that fact made her friends all the more confident, it in no way diminished the ardor of *Eddy's* friends, who thought he could be as well worked up in public as he has been in private.

The day was most charmingly adapted to sporting purposes, and the track, about which so many historic memories cluster, was in tip-top order. The old stands to be sure looked a little weatherworn and rickety, but take it all in all, there are but few tracks in this mundane sphere which can show better records, exhibit better time-tables, or afford greater accommodations for racing of all descriptions.

The hour announced in the public prints was 3 o'clock, but at that hour there were not more than a hundred persons present. The gray horse had been brought in and was being harnessed, when fresh accessions from the cars, from HI. WOODRUFF'S, from SHAW'S, and so on, came pouring into the charmed circle, until there was a gathering of horse-lovers, old and young, such as would delight the eyes of the oldest "sport" in the City.

Messrs. STEVENSON, TRUSDELL and HARKER were chosen to act as judges, and having taken their stand, the bell was struck, the nags were brought out and unblanketed, and the crowd having looked and examined, pumped the drivers, and felt of the wagon, took positions on the old stand and awaited the trial.

Neither animal seemed in its best trim. The mare was too high in flesh, and the gelding manifested a disposition to break up every rod or so. MCMANN, who drove *Eddy*, wore a little green velvet cap, and looked as glum as a deacon, while PFIZER, who managed the ribbons over *Sunnyside*, carried a figure head which was, to the last degree, roseate in hue.

THE FIRST HEAT

was called at about 4 o'clock. *Sunnyside* won the toss up, and consequently started on the inside. As they came down on the start the mare broke badly, and a second start was taken, when, at a 2.8 gait, they passed the judges' stand, taking the word go, while the black mare was a full length ahead. For a little they both broke badly, the gray horse running all over the track, but before they reached the quarter pole they recovered themselves, and at a good stride they passed it, the black mare being ahead in 44 seconds. The betting was not heavy, and odds were taken at the rate of fifty to eight, the mare being the favorite. Considerable excitement, however, was occasioned among the black mare's friends by the fact that she appeared out of sorts and was inclined to break away from her trot. From the quarter to the half the mare kept the lead, when, by a dash, the gray horse pushed by her, at which she broke, and recovering her position held it while she passed the half in 1:19¾. She kept her place by the third quarter and also on the home stretch, which last she made beautifully, while the gray horse went first on one side of the track and then on the other. Time: 2:37¼.

The usual adjournment was taken; all seemed to think that MCMANN was not showing up as well as he did in *Flora's* palmy days, and the gray horse's friends were loth to take odds even as high as fifty to six.

THE SECOND HEAT

was a very curious one. PFIZER manifested the same tantalizing disposition in regard to the starting with which he annoyed Mr. WOODRUFF on Tuesday at the Fashion Course, and seemed unnecessarily to waste time and strength. They made three false starts, off the last mare broke up just in front of the judges' stand, and the horse was sent back to the quarter, where the mare spread herself, and went off in 39½ seconds, with the horse's head upon the hind, and when the mare passed the half the horse was behind her wagon. It was thus evident that it was all up with *Eddy*, whose strength was in his first half, and no one was surprised to see the mare increase the gap, passing handsomely the three quarter, and coming down the home stretch easily, and keeping three lengths ahead of the horse. Time, 2.35¼. MCMANN'S driving was again the subject of criticism, and the friends of the gray horse, who with marked success theft pernicious habit as practiced in vogue with the army in Fauquier, and for that matter, the army anywhere.

Odds of absurd rates were offered. One hundred to five, and so on, but with no takers. The race was evidently decided, that an enthusiastic spectator offered to bet "rums for four against $80," but there were no takers.

THE THIRD HEAT

decided the race. The mare came up quick and fresh, and the horse looked better than he had before, and a few bets were made of fifty to five and fifty to seven. It was to be a struggle which would determine the length of the race, and it was deemed desirable that each animal should do its very best.

The starting was again unfortunate, and altogether the fault of the mare, who though coming along well enough on the start was sure to break just at the nick of time and render another trial necessary. She did this three times, and on the fourth they came down head and head, promising a pretty trot, when the word was given and on they went to the quarter, neither varied in their gait, each held its own, and nothing was gained by either side as they passed the quarter, which was in 40 seconds. EDDY'S friends claimed all they could for him, but it was an impossibility to detect the slightest difference as they passed.

From the quarter to the half another beautiful piece of trotting was shown, resulting in the gray horse gaining about a foot, with which advantage he passed the half in 1:16.

The friends of *Eddy* now looked buoyant, the friends of the mare began to pull their under lip [illegible] *Eddy* won, large piles of the needful would be the prize of his friends at little venture—if the mare should lose, her backers would be obliged to disburse heavily the bankables with which they had taken such foolish risks. But the mare was evidently ashamed of herself, for suddenly after passing the half-pole, she brushed up and gave him a turn which caused him to try again and do it better. But it was too late, the horse was tired and had done his best on the first and second quarters, and, like the foolish virgins who had burned up all their oil, he had nothing to work with when the trial of necessity was up on him.

The mare passed the third quarter in advance of the horse, and continued from that point on to gain.

MCMANN halloed and whipped and chirruped, but although it produced a trifling effect upon the horse, it did no absolute good, for PFIZER followed his example, and with greater success, getting far ahead of him, and coming home beautifully amid the [illegible] cheerings and shoutings of the spectators, in 2:34¼.

That ended the race—a race about which there were some pleasant and exhilarating features, but which was like the handle of the Irishman's jug, "very much to one side."

The time and so on was as follows:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—THURSDAY, May 29, 1862.—Sweepstakes, purse and stake of $800. Mile heats, best three in five.

James D. McMann named g. g. *Ed. Eddy*	2	1	2
D. Pfifer named b. m. *Sunnyside*	1	1	1

SUMMARY.

Heats.	Quarter	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	44 sec.	1:19¾	2:37¼
Second heat	39¾ sec.	1:16	2:34¼
Third heat	40 sec.	1:16	2:34¼

To-day, at Fashion Course, there is to be a grand trot for a purse, mile heats, best three in five, for which *What is It, Nimble Dick, James Lynch, Jit* and *Lady Emma* are entered. "Good day, good track, good trot."

—Col. T. B. Thorpe left yesterday for New-Orleans on board the *Roanoke*, having been very judiciously appointed by Secretary CHASE as a proper person just at this time to visit that city on Government service.

THE SAINT NICHOLAS HOTEL has raised its prices to $2 50 per day, conforming to the regular charges of the other large houses.

[Advertisement.]

PROCLAMATION.—As bad hats are incompatible with the self-respect of decent citizens, and especially inimical to the institution of matrimony, it is hereby ordered that all respectable men, loyal to the said institution, be and are hereby declared free to go to No. 212 Broadway and invest $4 in one of KNOX'S incomparable hats. The ladies are requested to see that this order is immediately enforced.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER MERINO UNDERGARMENTS—A great variety at prices lower than ever. A. RANKIN & Co., Nos. 99 Bowery, and 165 Fifth-avenue, Corner Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The new Drama at Barnum's is a success. It is played this afternoon and evening. Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours. Baby Show next week, continuing Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COAT, PANTS AND VEST.)

AT
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,
$14,
$15,
$16,
$18,
$20.

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$4 to $6
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$6 to $8
EXTRA BLACK FROCK COATS.....$8 to $10

LINEN COATS,
$0 75,
$1,
$1 25,
$1 50,
$1 75,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,

BLACK ALPACA COATS.....$2 50 to $3
ELEGANT BLACK DRAP D'ETE COATS.....$4 to $5

CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$7,
$8,
$10,
$12,

AT EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 66 and 68 FULTON-ST., Between Gold and Cliff-sts.

F. O. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 2[illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated [illegible] Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound honest Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to [illegible] generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR,
Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.
Delivered to any boat, house or depot within the limits of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 32 pounds for Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 9c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 8c. to 12c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.
A Bibe Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

PLANTS. PLANTS.
Having a large lot of splendid roses, verbenas, petunias, &c., left after the Spring sales, I will sell this week, at auction prices, to close the business by 1st of June. The plants are in the very best of order, being grown for the City retail trade. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 26th-st and Broadway.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented corn and bunion alleviator is a harmless and efficacious cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted feet, blistered feet, &c. Price 25 cents, and 50 cents, and if not satisfactory, can be returned. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents for box. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip Pier, No. 2, East River, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED AT NO. 15 Vandewater-st.; ten or twelve permanent places are open for the best men.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO running a circular saw or wood-cutting machine. Apply at No. 221 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND WAGONS FOR sale; also, a new Central Park phaeton for sale, at No. 43 West 26th-st.